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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DOWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th October, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
PRINCESS STREET ESTATE.
SCHEME II.

THE BOARD are now prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES, for a term of 999 years, on terms and conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, for the year ended 30th June, 1908, declared at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 14th October, 1908, will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 27th day of October, 1908, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 13th October 1908, on production of their share certificate.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 14th October to Tuesday the 27th October, 1908, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that WASUDEO GANPATRAO and NANABHAI GANPATRAO AGASKAR, of Bombay, Prabhu, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our clients the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenament, dwellinghouse, chawl or range and outhouses standing and being thereon, enclosed on the south-west and North sides by a wall belonging to the said premises containing by admeasurement 649 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being in the Dady Sett's Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. 547, Old Survey No. 248 and New Survey No. 245, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975, and 3976 and Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 1, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Parbhudas Kiesondas Mody, on or towards the West by the property of Gangatrao Sadashivji, on or towards the South by the Oart of the Portuguese Church of Nossa Senhora and on or towards the North by the said Dady Sett's Agiary Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Vendors and their tenants.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay 17th October, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARTHA, widow of JOHN ANTONE DE SOUZA of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client, BALKRISHNA NARAYAN PAWASKER, the immoveable property hereinafter described. Any person or persons having any claim or claims, by way of gift, mortgage, sale, inheritance or otherwise against the said property should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Offices, No. 18, Churchgate Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without having any regard thereto.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground situate at Vincent Road, Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 835 Square Yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 579 and Collector's New No. 13413, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2034 and Municipal ward No. F. and Street No. and bounded on the North by the property of Jamshedji Tadiwalla, on the South by the property of Jamshedjee Tadiwalla, on the East by the property of Jamshedjee Tadiwalla and on the West by the Public Road.

SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st June, 1909, and to be completed by 1st November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of Mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at those Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the next outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs E. AHMEDJ. Girgaum Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the issue of Rs. 3,00,000 new Capital in 1,200 Shares of Rs. 250 each bearing Cumulative Preference Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th October to 28th October, 1908, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Kutaboh.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Tanjong (Perak).	Honolulu.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARIACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchang	Lyons	San Francisco
(Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalney (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	Yokohama
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings.
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Adeo.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25
Have the honor to announce
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 19.
"THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER"
TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH.
LA POUPEE.
Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plans now Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

WILL OPEN SHORTLY

And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirous of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. (firm for many years) are large exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
46 EASTCHEAP, E.C., LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiar! Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-b oxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Messrs. Hes and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer its patrons expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given on all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 4 each Servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Esoteric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oot's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris, Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 17A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each with two Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to Box No. 392, care of this Paper, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 13. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

WANTED at ONCE in a good HEALTHY situation—Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations,—a FLAT, with 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans. Reply to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for bought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes.

By order of the French Wreath & Co. of London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Jones & Co., the Undertakers of Bombay.

E. J. & Co. 1/3-3 cases hardware, coffin furniture and haberdasheries.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 801 of 1908 (Haji Esmail Joosub v. Vally Mahomed Ayub, large lot of gurnseys in packets and loose umbrellas, iron safe, crockery, mehta boxes, cupboard, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicyle by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred Lucknow Gig with chestnut Arab, fast trotter, 14 hands, with harness.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 double seated brougham.
1 Motor car 6 H. P., Dedion engine, 4 seated, tonneau body, in working order.
1 Oldsmobile motor car, 4 seated, 5 H. P. with hood, in working order.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Taja Alijí Guzaria and another:

2 Victorias and 3 horses.

SALE TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a. m (S.T.).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Rampartab Ambalal Khatra, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kalbadevi, opposite the Telegraph Office, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 20th October at 11 o'clock (S. T.), the following machines, etc., of the Mahalaxmi Printing Press, consisting of cutting, treadle and cylindrical printing machine, stereo and galley presses, Gujrathi, English and Marathi types, blocks, galleys, cases, iron safe, stationery, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a Packet of Valuable Rubies.

H. C. Suit No. 97 of 1908.

Nemchand Melapchand
vs.
Kanyalal Kisonchand.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

1 packet containing 18 valuable square, round and leaf shaped rubies, weighing about 33 rutties is one lot.

The above will be on view two days before the sale. For particulars apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver at their office in Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

By order of the concerned:

1	Indian cut valuable emerald weighing	27½	Carats.
1	Do. Do.	20	do.
1	Do. Do.	19½	do.

And 10 white round-drilled pearls.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Jewellery.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following remaining very valuable jewellery:—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 pair diamond kurunful with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chand bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond teeka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugin with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair zilmily, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tanis, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 Mirza beparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendant.
1 pair diamond Lurzak, with 14 strings of pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Bapu Cottage" Club Road, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Club) the valuable and artistic teak and blackwood household furniture such as telescopic dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined silk plush, corner and side cabinets, Hyderabad and Jail-made carpets, lady's secretariat, large size revolving top office table, plate glass door book cases, hatstand, wooden and iron brass bedsteads, marble top combination, dressing and washhand tables, single and double zoonda mirror almiras, wardrobe, chest of drawers, Veranda seats, Hinks' table lamps, pictures, clock, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Ross & Co., rich glassware, porcelain ware, etc., the property of Dr. Weatherall and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Purjivandas and Nanabhoy Barjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being partly in Rampart Road and partly in Bake House Lane in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34, New No. 4875, Old Survey No. 1392 and New Survey No. 9498 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said Bake House Lane and partly by the property of the P and O Steam Navigation Company, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Manekji Wadia and on or towards the South by Rampart Row which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1086 and 1173 and Street No. 8, 12, 23, 25 and 27 and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Company and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees at 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 2nd November, 1908, at their Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the effects of the late Mrs. E. B. Horley alias Banvard, consisting of cotton and woollen and silk wearing apparels, silver powder box, clock, Gladstone bag, boots, shoes, a choice plated ware, other sundry articles and 1 Singer's hand sewing machine.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building,

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G Le Mece sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Cos. steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons Captain J M Thomson sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

The Shah S N Co's. steamer Shah Allumn 1,917 tons, Captain J Davidson sailed yesterday for Jedah with 822 pilgrims.

The steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons, Captain J. Campbell sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Gerd 750 tons, Captain A M Andreasen sailed on Saturday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hendonhall, 2,580 tons, Captain W. D. Lewis, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballas.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nawshera 1,961 tons, Captain R. Ramage will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Rajput, 3,615 ton. Captain A. McLenna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sourabay via Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Maj and Mrs. Hatch, Col and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Kothare, Mr. and Mrs. Vaz, Mr. Venayek Mr. Hill and 135 deck.

The steamer Ipswich, 515 tons, Captain C. Web arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Colombo, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The steamer Braziliano, 2,438 tons, Captain T. H. Tamblyn, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter ... ...R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Sarney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence... ..Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 17.

Anchenarden....2345 Galloways ....E Latham & Co
Adova.....2271 Smith ..... W & A G & Co
Birkhall.....2738 Jones .....C Muncherji & Sons
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselrum .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2244.....Young.....T M & Co
Fife.....2404 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Inchbarva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Irismere.....2326 Socberg.....W & A G & Co
Kiltin..... 2257 Wilson ... W & A Graham & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ..... W & A G & Co
Kt Templar...4601 Gibilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .. ..The Bombay Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col ....T M & Co
Oceana.....3587 Shanzhai ..... P & OCo
Rajput.....3615 McLinnan .....T Morrison & Co
Singapore ...2786 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2533 Baldwin..... .....Shah S N Co
Salveig.....2862 Troulok .....T Morrison & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2912 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Vauxhall.....2346 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Xlena ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Brickham .....Bombay Co
Okhla.....3436 Reddock ... ...N F.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison	Jeddah	24-10	Shah S N Co of India
D&E Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta.	21-10	M M & Co
F Canara	3389	Wilson	Antwerp	1-11	M M & Co
H Firozo	2005	Watson	Jeddah	19-10	Bo & P S N Co
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	24-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahaduri	329	Fakeera	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
N Uhenfels	3568	Franzms	Bremen	23-10	W & A Graham & Co
P Rao Dara	2495	McCamridge	Newport	21-10	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	Z'bar	23-10	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton.	L'pool.	24-10 W & AG & Co
5	Mimosa	2197	Bone	Calcutta	20-10 K N & Co
7	Shah Nasir	2555	Sevill M'rine		20-10 E Tejbhoy
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	24-10 P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	2262	Kobe		21-10 N Y Kaisha
16	Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	29-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Lalpoora	2124	Fry		N F M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed K'chi	20-10	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside H

Hoseinee	994	Jourden	Mauritius	26-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 15
	Rajput s	McLennan	Sourabaya, Sept9
	Ipswich s	Webb	Colombo, Oct 12
	Brazliana s	Tamblyn	Calcutta, Oct 7
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	L'pool, Sept 23
18	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Busreh, Oct 11
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah, Oct 1
	Abbotsford s	S roggie	Calcutta, Oct 8

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Clan Colquhoun s.	Summers	Chittagong
	Capri s	Dominico	Hongkong, &c
	Hendonhall s	Lewis	Calcutta
	Gerd s	Andreasen	Bangkok, &c
	Strathavon s	Campbell	Calcutta
	Arcadia s	Hayward	Aden
	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c
	Naseri s	Le Mesc	Persian Gulf, &c
18	Shah Allum s	Davidson	Jedah
	Nowshera s	Ramage	Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Nowshera, Ramage, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The steamer Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names	From
14	Katoria	A R W Hardcock	Chittagong
	Viswa	E G Cane	Bombay
	Schonfels	F Schmidt	——
	Zambesi	E S Baker	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
8	Nairn	Calcutta
10	Clan Fraser	Coast
13	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
14	Thornbeck	Calcutta
16	Vindobona	Trieste
16	City of Corinth	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Plymouth, on the evening of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived at London on the morning of the 17th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 16th instant at 7 a.m.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on Saturday.

The same Co's steamer Kagoshima Maru, arrived at Hongkong on Friday.

COLOMBO, OCT. 17.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay Monday Midnight the 19th Instant.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, (Extra) left Marseilles for Bombay at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—70 cwts old rubber, C MacDonald and Co; 5 cases yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co; 200 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 200 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 15 bales wool, D Nagji; 25 bales wool, H Metha and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—10 bales yarn, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—60 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 234 cwts turmeric, S Bhimji; 44 cwts fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 105 cwts olibanuom, M Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts aloes, A H Mowji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—104 bales yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—2 bales yarn, Glade and Co; 7 cases yarn, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri; 110 bales cotton-waste C Hirji and Co; 1,000 cwts myrebollams, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—50 bales yarn, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales yarn, The M B Kaisha.

Capri s—2 cwts ivory, K N Miane and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—50 bales yarn, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales yarn, C Bhowamdas; 75 bales yarn, Framji Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th October.

480 STRENGTH.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—

1176 Gr J E Street, to No 1 Company.
1177 Gr F Coleman, to No 1 Company.
1178 Gr L B Ashworth, to No 2 Company.
Sapper T Wilkinson to the E. E. Company.

481 TRANSFER.

Gr F Power No 1 Company is transferred to the E E Company with effect from the 16th instant.

R. W. R. BENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th October.

480.—Detail for the week ending 24th instant.

To-day Monday 19th inst—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 "D" Coy. will parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

4 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m

Tuesday 20th inst—"K" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

4 "G" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti, without Arms.

5 "G" Coy parade on the Maidan at 6 30 p.m,

Wednesday 21st inst—Competition for Viceroy's Cup at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 22nd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "A" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2. "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

3 "L" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m,

4 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parace ground at 4-15 p.m.

5 "A" Coy will parade at the Custom House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 23rd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 24th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

489.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

490.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company :—

No 4767 Cyclist H D Nicholson.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE DANGERS OF UNCERTIFICATED NAVIGATORS.

The following letter on this subject has been addressed to the Board of Trade by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild :—

Sir,—With reference to the representations which the Guild have, from time to time, made to the Board of Trade on the subject of British vessels being commanded and officered be uncertificated and irresponsible men, I am requested to once again bring the subject to your notice in connection with the running down of the Lowestoft smack, "Rock of Ages," by the coasting steamer, "Owain Tuder," whereby the Captain of the smack was drowned.

At the Board of Trade Inquiry the master of the "Owain Tuder," an uncertificated man, was held to blame for the accident, and the Court not being able to inflict any other form of punishment, ordered that the master of the "Owain Tudur" should pay a fine of £15 on the ground that he had failed to observe the ordinary rules of navigation. A criminal prosecution was thereupon instituted, and the case came before the stipendiary of Hull, at the Hull Police Court, on the 25th of August last. The stipendiary, in giving judgment, stated that he thought a fine was grossly inadequate to meet conduct such as that of defendant. In the first place, the defendant had no certificate to take away, and was therefore fined at the Board of Trade Inquiry, but he (the Magistrate) said that he would be wanting in his duty if he did not send the defendant to prison and the sentence of the Court was imprisonment for six weeks without hard labour.

This case is one which shows in a glaring way that, for the protection of life at sea, some amendments in the law relating to the commanding and officering of merchant ships is urgently required. The recommendations of the Manning Committee were of the most urgent and forcible character in this respect, and furnish the Board of Trade with ample justification for taking the initiative in this direction. Furthermore, the Board have clear and convincing evidence in their possession in the shape of Recommendations and severe strictures contained in the Reports of different Courts of Marine Inquiry which have investigated casualties to British ships brought about through the gross ignorance and incompetence of uncertificated masters and officers. We are well aware of the fact that when Lord Muskerry proposed certain amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907, which would meet the case, the proposition was met by the Board of Trade in a sympathetic spirit, though, unfortunately, the Board felt that the amendments were too large to be included within the scope of the Act referred to.

At the present time, so long as a ship hailing from the United Kingdom is outside of the three mile limit of our shores, there is nothing incumbent upon her in law that she shall carry even one certificated person on board. Should a British foreign-going ship—whatever be her size—be sailing from a port in the United Kingdom, she is bound by law to carry one certificated master and one certificated officer only. In the case of coasting vessels so long as they are not carrying passengers they are not bound to carry a single certificated and responsible navigator.

A commentary on this extraordinary position is afforded in the case of fishing trawlers which are bound by law to carry certificated skippers and also certificated second hands.

If it is necessary that responsible men should be in charge of fishing trawlers, surely it must be far more essential in the case of other vessels of much greater size and of much greater danger should they be in the hands of men regarding whom there is no guarantee whatever that they are alive to their responsibilities or versed in the Rules of the Road at Sea, and other important details and technicalities upon which the safety of a ship depends. This question is one of the utmost importance to the travelling public, and no reasonable arguments can possibly be used in opposing any Legislation which might be promoted to deal with it.

We are aware that, on the initiative of the representative of the Guild, the point is under the consideration of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee, but as it is one which, in any case, should be at once proceeded with, we would urge upon the Board of Trade that they themselves should take the necessary steps in securing the sanction of Parliament to a measure which would inevitably succeed by reason of the enormous weight of practical evidence in its favour.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

The Position of Sailors.

The following correspondence has transpired between the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and Mr. Carnegie :—

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
Liverpool, 25th September, 1908.

Andrew Carnegie, Esq.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guild, as representing some thirteen thousand Captains and Officers of the British Merchant Service, to express to you their deep feelings of gratitude on learning to-day of the Carnegie Hero Fund which you have instituted, and which is further striking testimony to your munificence and philanthropy.

It is a fund of particular interest to the Guild having regard to the many brave deeds which occur on the high seas and in which members of the Guild have lost their lives.

Though you yourself are kind enough to say that the sea is the scene of many heroic acts, your letter which appears in the Press does not exactly say as to how far the fund will apply in the case of sailors. It is unnecessary to say that heroism on their part is, in most cases, performed on the high seas and in foreign waters. As an instance, I am to mention a recent case where a member of the Guild belonging to this City, was presented with the King's Medal in recognition of his heroism in rescuring life under the most difficult and dangerous conditions in the North Atlantic.

The question is, therefore, whether such a case would come within the scope of the fund? We have but little doubt that out of your generosity and consideration for their hard—yet vitally important—lot, you would desire all seafaring heroes on all British ships to participate in the fund where the administrators of it thought proper, and could you be good enough to favour us with an expression of opinion to this effect, it would elicit the sincere and lasting gratitude of all British sailors.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

Skibo Castle, Dornoch, Sutherland, September 29th, 1908.

T. W. Moore, Esq.,
Secretary, The Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
The Arcade, Lord St., Liverpool.

Dear Sir,—Yours of September 25th received. Mr. Carnegie does not think it practicable to extend the operation of the Fund beyond the British Islands and the waters thereof. Every case has to be investigated carefully (generally speaking, it shall be on the spot) and promptly after its occurrence.—Respectfully yours.

JAS. BERTRAM, P. Secretary.

We understand that the Guild are addressing a further communication to Mr. Carnegie in the hope that he will re-consider the matter with a view to bringing all British seafarers within the scope of the fund.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WESTROPP—Oct. 17, at 38 Hyde Park Gate, London, S. W., the wife of A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—October 17, at 4-30 a.m., at St. George's Hospital, after a brief illness, Mr. Harry W. Williams, General Manager, Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., Bombay, and Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Club, in his 62nd year.

POONA.

DEATH.

WHITE—October 15, at Poona, John Dunlop Forter White, Secretary, Poona Gymkhana Club, from pneumonia, aged 48 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LITTLEWOOD—September 28, at Akyab, Burma, the wife of H. R. K. Littlewood, Burma Land Records, of a son.

TARVER—October 6, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Captain A. L. Tarver, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, of a son.

SCOTT—October 12, at Drews-y-Coed, Kotagiri, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Scott, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—TATE—October 13, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. J. J. D. Borlase, LL D., John Frederick Hall, Indian Civil Service, son of John Hall, of Farnham, Surry, England, to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Tate, of Gore Bay, Ontario, Canada.

PLUMER—PENTON—October 10, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. B. M. Morton, M. A., Charles George Marshall Plumer, 61st P. W. O. Pioneers, youngest son of C. G. Plumer (late I. C. S.) and Mrs. Plumer, to Marjorie, younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs. H. E. Penton.

SHUTTLEWORTH—MANSFIELD—October 10, at Debra Doon, Albert George Shuttleworth, of the Opium Department, son of the late E. I. Shuttleworth, Dist. Supdt. Bengal Police, to Margaret Melville, daughter of the late Captain A. E. Mansfield, of the Royal West Kent Regt., and step daughter of Mrs. Mansfield, of Vergomont Farm.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1·8m., 8-13a. Low watar, 0·19m., 2-24a.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay High Court, October vacation begins.

Bandmann's Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

Arrival of the Nawab of Palanpur, Grant Road station, by special from Ahmedabad, morning.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16·6m. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 20.—Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 8-50m., 9-2a.; Low water, 1-41m., 2-58a.

Wednesday, October 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 9-24m., 9-10a; Low water, 2-35m., 3-27a.

Thursday, October 22.—Bombay Gymkhana annual Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Theatre: the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 9-52m., 10-13a.; Low water, 3-19m. 3-55a.

Friday, October 23.—Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-18m., 10-43a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-23a.

Saturday, October 24.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-4m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-51a.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a case in which one Govindass Rajaramdass and another, original plaintiffs and respondents, sued the original defendant and appellant, Ganpatdas Narottamdas, to recover Rs. 6,000, being his share of the family property. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Ratanlal appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. G. S. Rao.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court said that this was a suit for partition, and that the main defences raised were that a present partition would be prejudicial to the interests of the minor plaintiffs, and that there had already been a partial partition in 1901. On both these points however, the Sub-Judge has found in favour of the plaintiffs, and the 1st defendant who brings this appeal did not ask to upset these findings. His objections are restricted to the form of the decree and to the award of certain specific sums described in the decretal order. In form the decree is a personal decree against the 1st defendant for the sum found to be recoverable from him, and Mr. Rao for the respondents admits that he cannot support a decree in this form in a partition suit. It is admitted that whatever sum may be found due from the 1st defendant should be treated as a debit against him in the distribution of the general assets and the decree must therefore be amended accordingly.

Coming now to the various sums in dispute, the first is an item of Rs. 3,494, being a moiety of the amount paid to Gokal Narotam when he separated from the other members of the family some days before the death of Rajaram in 1897. The facts are that on his separation Gokal consented to receive Rs. 6,900 on account of his share, and the money, instead of being paid over to him, was placed to his credit in the family account books. In 1901 Gokal brought a suit against the family to recover this sum and obtained a decree of Rs. 6,989 and this sum was afterwards paid over to him out of the family funds by the 1st defendant, the then manager. Mr. Setalwad contends that the family property must now be distributed as it existed at the date of suit, and that the first defendant should not be charged with any debit in consequence of the prior payment of Gokal's share. Mr. Rao replies that though the payment to Gokal had actually to be made out of the common purse inasmuch as there were then no separate funds in existence, yet now, when the property has to be divided, the division should proceed on the footing that the liability for Gokal's share among the other members of the family was stirpital and not capital, so that the sum paid to Gokal must go in reduction of Narotam's moiety only. It was, he urges, through Narotam that Gokal claimed, and the plaintiffs, as sons of Rajaram, are entitled to receive Rajaram's share without deduction on account of the payment to Gokal. No decided case has been quoted in support of this principle, which does not at first sight seem easy of reconcilement with such authorities as Luxman Dada Naick versus Ramchandra Dada Naick (I. L. R. 1 Bombay 561). After discussing the other items of account in dispute and reviewing the evidence at length, his Lordship ordered that the decree under appeal must be modified and that a Receiver should be appointed to take charge of the property, who will also be commissioner to collect and divide the outstandings and to effect a partition of all the property. This officer will be nominated by the Sub-Judge, who will endeavour to make the appointment with the consent of both parties and to select some business man not related to the parties.

SALE OF OPIUM BY COMMISSION AGENTS.

On the Original side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Rodedas Lakhji and others against Shrikisson Budrenarayen.

Mr. Justice Davar said, the plaintiffs were traders who carried on business at Ramkhed in the territories of the Nawab of Tonk, and at Jawad in the dominion of His Highness the Scindhia. The defendants were merchants and commission agents and as such they carried on business, amongst other places, at Bombay. In the month of August 1906, the plaintiffs sent to the defendants' Bombay firm seven chests of opium, to be by them sold in the Bombay market as their commission agents. It appeared that the opium was not of the very best quality, and great difficulty was experienced in selling the seven chests in the Bombay market. Plaintiffs did not want their opium to be sold at anything less than Rs. 1,500 per chest. The defendants' then munim Kineram and Brothers who saw the opium said they might get an offer of Rs. 1,425 per chest. His Lordship here referred to the correspondence that passed between the parties. It appeared that the opium trade in Bombay was carried on in this way. Boats were fixed to sail for China, and intimation of that was given about a fortnight before the sailing of the boats. There are a limited number of well-known firms in Bombay, who are large shippers of opium from Bombay to China. What they do is this. After a boat is fixed for sailing they purchase opium chests in the market on their own account and they also accept opium chests from Bombay merchants by way of consignment to their China firms for the purpose of sale on account of such constituents. It seemed that the attempts of the defendants to sell seven chests of the plaintiffs at the price which the plaintiffs demanded were unsuccessful, and the opium remained unsold from August till the beginning of November 1906. After further references to the correspondence, and a review of the whole evidence, his Lordship said that the plaintiffs' seven chests of opium were shipped to Shanghai by the defendants in direct contravention of plaintiffs' instructions. His Lordship found on the evidence that the plaintiffs knew nothing about their goods being sent to China till one of them received the defendants' letter. The defendants, in their capacity as plaintiffs' agents, had not acted according to the directions given by their principal and the plaintiffs had thereby sustained loss; and under the provisions of section 211 of the Contract Act, they were bound to make good the loss. The learned Judge found that the plaintiffs' gave express instructions as to the mode of disposing of the seven chests of opium, that the defendants acted in direct violation of those instructions, and that the plaintiffs thereby suffered loss. Plaintiffs must make good to the defendants all costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by the defendants in connection with the chests of opium. The Court's decree was that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,832-3-6 with interest at 6 per cent. from 27th November 1906, and their taxed costs of the suit. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

NUISANCE AT WALKESHWAR.

At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit of Dattatraya B. Chitnis, Vishnu B. Pandit, Baji V. Nerurkar, Anant V. Sakandande, Shantaram V. Divadkar, Nilkant A. Shiveshwarkar, and Sitaram S. Patkar, trustees of the Walkeshwar Temple and its properties, against the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation.

As in the course of the proceedings, a question arose concerning the ownership of the unoccupied land in dispute, which the Government claimed to be their own, in virtue of Sections 19 and 24 of Bombay Act 2 of 1876, the Secretary of State was made a defendant to the suit, since which the contest lay chiefly between him and the trustees. Plaintiffs prayed for a removal of a drain and a well, constructed upon the land by the Municipality; claimed damages; asked for value of 4,906 square yards of land at the rate of Rs 10 per square yard; and sued for other reliefs. The case has been reported. Mr. Justice Russell said, the plaintiffs claimed the land as owners, and the onus of proof was on them. They did not claim it by possessory title—Referring to the Laughton and the Dickinson plans, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell declared it to be unoccupied land, and as such, under the above mentioned two Sections to be deemed the property of Government. Quoting Lord Blackburn in the case of Lord Advocate vs. Lord Balantyne, 4 App. C., 729, and Baron Parke in James vs. Williams, 2 M. and W., 331, the Judge said, that unless the acts of ownership claimed by the plaintiffs in virtue of a milkman's and a washerman's shed, were known to Government, were in themselves lawful, and recognised as such, they could not be held to be conclusive: but it was highly unlikely, that Government were aware the land having been let to the Garli and the Dhobhi. Evidence of certain witnesses for the plaintiffs, the Judge characterised as untrue, including that about the three small dots on Laughton's traverse plan, which had been deposed to as recently fabricated. This charge, his Lordship said, was utterly false; he had expressed himself strongly, as he had felt strongly on the point. The land was not the plaintiffs; they had failed to discharge the onus that lay upon them. Mr. Justice Russell; said he hoped and intended that his judgment would have the effect of drawing public attention to the locality, in which the land in dispute was situated. He had visited it himself with Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-law, whose account was upon the record. It would be difficult to imagine that any civilised community could allow it to be in such a shocking condition. The site was beautiful, overlooking the sea, with a rising ground to the east at a little distance. But the structures on it were in the most filthy and dilapidated condition. Squatters' huts were ragged, chiefly composed of rags; washerman's or Dhobhi's ground was merely pits or holes in rock, in which a large quantity of clothes was undergoing what was called the washing process. The water, into which the clothes were dipped, was of the consistency and colour of dirty cream, there being no means of renewing it. Close to the Gavlis' or milkmen's stable was a fairsized dunghill, filled with dung putrefying under the sun. On all this disgusting scene over the foreshore and other parts of the ground, was to be seen, and smelt abominable stinking fœcal deposits. Mr. Justice Russell trusted, the properly constituted authorities would intervene at once, and take steps to put an end to what he did not hesitate to call as very likely a dangerous nuisance, situated between the grounds of the Government House to the south, and a portion of Malabar Hill, where rents of houses were mostly exorbitantly high. The issues were found by the Court in favour of the Secretary of State, suit was dismissed, with separate costs to be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants, throughout the whole suit.

CLAIM ON KOSAMBA GOODS.

The Hon. Mr, Justice Knight, on Saturday, delivered, in the High Court, judgment in the Turkey-red claim of Rs. 1,11,573, being the value of 440 cases of the goods ordered by the defendant Bhagvandas Chaturbuj, through the plaintiffs Ratanji Behramji Ghandhi, Katchrabhoy, Premji, Pirchand Ratanji and others trading in the name of "P. K. and Co.," and rejected by the defendant, as not being upto the quality ordered. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, with whom was Mr. L. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. A. Jinnah with whom were Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtari, Ferreira and Phan, appeared for the defendant.

The learned Judge observed, that on the facts, the plaintiffs have succeeded in every detail. But there remained an issue of law, on which he was compelled to come to a conclusion fatal to their claim. The plaint stated, that the goods had remained upon plaintiffs' hands; the relief they claimed was the recovery of the price agreed upon. Plaintiffs had not followed the ordinary rule of selling the goods, and claiming the "saire," or difference, between the realisations and the contract price, as compensation for loss or damage. The law "obliged" no man to protect himself against loss; but Sec. 107 of the Contract Act gave the option of re-selling to the vender, in order to protect his interests, if he chose to. The plaintiffs' other remedy lay in the rescission of the contract. The only other substantial argument which the counsel (Mr. Bahadurji,) who had so skilfully conducted the plaintiffs' case, was able to lay, was drawn from the skeleton plaint given in the fourth schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, form No. 12, which was nearly the same as form No. 5 in the New Code, where a vendor sued for the price of undelivered goods. His Lordship was unable to regard the form as possessing the authority of substantive law, or as detracting from the other arguments adverse to it. The suit did not lie. It was dismissed, each party to bear his own costs.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

At the High Court, on Saturday evening, the H

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SEDITION AT WESTMINISTER.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Mr. Younghusband, at the Durbar held at Hyderabad (Sind) delivered an excellent speech on the 7th instant. The Commissioner took the opportunity whilst expressing approval of the Press of Sind as "well intentioned and moderate in tone" on the whole, to indicate certain blemishes which he hoped would in the future be corrected. The particular faults to which Mr. Younghusband took exception, were occasional "slanderous personal attacks on Government servants" and that "style of writing which aims at stirring up racial and religious animosities." The rebuke is undoubtedly deserved and well-timed, and we sincerely hoped it may have the desired effect. The Commissioner frankly admitted that the Press of Sind "often renders excellent service both in honest criticism of Government measures and in bringing to light the existence of abuses." In these respects we trust the Press of this province may long continue to serve the public weal and further that it may at the same time avoid those lapses from the straight course of fair and honest criticism to which the Commissioner deemed it desirable to refer.

Whilst it is only reasonable and proper that Government should caution those sections of the Press which seek to enlarge their circulations and inflame the ignorant masses by the dissemination of pernicious matter calculated to create unmerited disaffection and hatred for the ruling powers, it is greatly to be deplored that cranks of all kinds —disappointed civil servants, sour-brained malcontents and enemies in general of Great Britain and her possessions, should be permitted to say and print whatever they please within the confines of the United Kingdom, and to employ a Government agency, i.e. the Post Office, for transmitting their poisonous emanations to all and sundry in every corner of the Empire. Until such fertile sources of infection be sternly checked, the task of keeping the Press in India within the bounds of fair and healthy criticism must of necessity be a difficult one. The Government of India have recently been forced to undertake the hateful task of legislating for the suppression of a few misguided journalists who think to advance the interest of those amidst whom they live, by means of abuse and misrepresentation of the acts of Government coupled with occasional incitements to violence and anarchy. Every sane man has warmly welcomed the recent Indian Press and Explosive Acts and also the expedition with which Lord Minto's Government created these very necessary Laws. Unfortunately they fail to scotch a source of evil which exists in London and is worked and managed, with shame be it said, by Englishmen. Each week there issues from 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, an unsavoury sheet called "India," edited by Mr. H. E. A. Cotton of Hampstead (son of Sir Henry Cotton, M.P.), and devoted to the unceasing abuse of the Government of India and all its doings. This contemptible publication not only regularly reproduces economic fallacies of a ridiculous character (such as the assertion that the employment of British capital and British agencies for the protection and development of the great Peninsula means a ruinous drain of its material wealth), but, what is much more serious, openly attributes the worst of motives to British officials high and low, does its best to create bad blood between Indians, and Anglo-Indians, and generally disseminates for the benefit of its Indian clientele that "literary poison" the flow of which it is the special object of the last Press Act to arrest. A few examples of the "India's" work will show its nature. Mr. Keir-Hardie having spent some eight weeks in a hurried flight through the Continent of India has recently told the Manchester labourities that his two months' investigations had "probably taught him more about the people of India than twenty years of official life could do." And as examples of his sagacity and powers of perception may be quoted his statements that (1) irrigation works and railways are of no benefit to the peoples of India: they merely yield grain for export (Bristol, 24th May); (2) the secret police of India were probably the agents provocateurs of the recent outrages (Newcastle, 10th May); and (3) the condition of India to-day is infinitely worse "in every respect than ever it was under the worst form of native rule" (Neath, 24th April). This dangerous trash which most English papers have very rightly ignored, has all been carefully preserved and published by Mr. Cotton for the benefit of Indian students. Moreover, although Mr. Cotton, as a man of some education and experience, must well know that a few weeks spent in rushing through a Continent as large and as varied as Europe (Russia excluded), are insufficient to make the ablest of men experts on Indian questions, still Mr. Keir-Hardie's primitive ideas and absurd misrepresentations on Indian topics have been reproduced regularly week by week in the "India" as though they were the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. This is not perhaps surprising in a paper that tells its readers that "Mr. Hobhouse could not be permitted to remain at the India Office because he had acquired some sort of first hand knowledge of Indian questions" ("India," 17th April), and that Lord Morley's "whole duty is to hold at bay the critics of the Indian Officials" (17th April) who, we are solemnly assured, are now 'laughing in their sleeves to think how they are fooling the Liberal Party" (19th June) The reforms at present under consideration are described as mere "sham reforms" (8th May), and, as "Indians are continually confronted by exhibitions of despotism in its worst features" (12th June) Government must "make up its mind to the rocky fact that the bomb thrower has come to stay" (29th May.) If these expressions (some editorial, some quoted without comment from other papers), are not a direct encouragement to crime, will Mr. Cotton or his Parliamentary supporters explain what other end they serve? The "India," in recent issues, has been educating its Eastern readers with articles headed with such titles as "England's Neglect of India" (12th June), "The Hate Flame" (29th May), "Sitting on the Safety Valve" (12 June), "The Lull before the Storm" (12th June) and "Will England lose India?" (14th August): How long is this kind of thing to be premitted to continue? Is an Englishmen hired by Indian discontents to be allowed to emit week after week a vile stream of inuendo and misrepresentation calculated to bring British administration to hatred and contempt, whilst his poor, ignorant dupes in India who retail the poison in a less cunningly concealed form, are being sent to to jail? Is this common-sense? Is this justice? Bearing false witness against one's neighbour is everywhere regarded as the basest and most detestable of crimes but the "India" not only libels its neighbours of the Press (who, by the way, entirely ignore it as beneath contempt), but endeavours to trail slime over most of its own countrymen. It is impossible to read the "India" week after week without receiving the impression that British people in general, especially those in Government service in India, are an incopetent, heartless hypocritical crowd who do little else but inflict innumerable cruelties and injustices on the unhappy peoples of this helpless country. This is of course wholly untrue, but how is the sensitive, highly strung Indian student to know this? Can we be surprised if discontent, sedition, and crime spring from such seed?

Fortunately the Government of India moves onward wholly unaffected by the misdeeds of obscure Pressmen and their Parliamentary confreres. Municipal self-government has already been promised to educated Indians, also a certain voice in the preparing of Provincial Budgets. These are of course but preparatory to greater things to come. Every Englishman welcomes the advance, and there can be but little doubt that the result of Lord Morley's present deliberations, will be yet another step forward in the employment of educated and experienced Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis in the higher administrative duties of Government.

JUSTICE ON THE FRONTIER.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In a population of two millions, no less than 22,500 suits were instituted during 1907. There were several causes for this large number of suits. In Peshawar the advent of the Swat Canal has fomented litigation. Rights in prairie land are never very clearly defined, and when that land is suddenly rendered valuable, there is much room for dispute. Doubt is the cause of all litigation, wherever it may be found. So, too, we find, as in the Punjab, that the Pre-Emption Act has done great harm by increasing litigation. Suits have risen from 854 in 1905 to 1,474 in 1907. It is curious that the Frontier Administration, which, so sensibly, steered clear, from the first of that obvious pitfall in the Land Alienation Act, viz., the statutory agriculturist, should have rushed to accept the Pre-Emption Act with all its doubtful and litigation-raising points. The Act, to quote the Judicial Commissioner, "has afforded increased facilties for the institution of collusive suits. It is an easy matter for a man who has just sold some land to put up his own son to pre-empt the sale against the vendee in the speculative hope of making something over the transaction." A typical instance is given. The District Officer intervened to settle a squabble between two petty Khans, and after much time and trouble an exchange of certain lands and houses was arranged and agreed to by both. However, one Khan said that he would rather have the cash value of his lands, and after valuation the transfer was made. The arrangement was approved by the District Officer, and was acclaimed by both Khans as a satisfactory and lasting settlement of their long-standing quarrels. A few months later, one put up his son to pre-empt the property, which had been made over to the other on the ground that the transaction was a sale. Of course, the old quarrel started afresh. The Act is, however, responsible for giving the opening of the dispute matrimonial suits have also increased. Here, again, the solution is simple. We do not deal out full Pathan justice, and Pathans are uncertain as to the exact amount of justice that we do deal out. Thus the number of suits rise and will continue to rise until a definite policy, for dealing with betrothal, marriage, re-marriage, dower and maintenance is evolved. Even a policy entirely opposed to the custom of Pathans, if definite, may be better than the policy of drift.

The Land Alienation Act does not extend to Peshawar. An extraordinary rise from 445 to 1689 in suits brought by money-lenders against agriculturists took place in 1907 and is ascribed to an idea that the Act will be extended to Peshawar shortly. A cryptic paragraph in the review of the report runs as follows, and those who can understand can interpret. "The extraordinary increase is not altogether a matter for regret as although the law restricting alienation of land has not as yet been extended to the whole Province, the eagerness with which moneylenders enter into civil suits of this character is an indication that the village Shylocks are beginning to realise the determination of Government to protect the agriculturist against the consequences of his own improvidence and to strengthen him in the possession of his land." Suits of the kind referred to should increase still more this year. If extention is advisable—and sufficient time has now elapsed for decision—let it proceed, but doubt does harm.

Human nature is human nature every where, and some people like to get off a bit of legitimate work and others to make extra money on extra work. Hence it is discovered that Civil Courts are in the practice of issuing commissions to Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars to decide questions which they might easily do themselves, if they spent more time of the case. It is only nasty interfering superior authorites that object. The Revenue Officers have no objection, for the fees are, as a rule pitched unfairly high, and the alternative of neglecting their regular work of mutation, crop inspection, partition, on the like is pleasanter. Enquiry would, no doubt, elicit that the minor officials are very genial to each other in these matters. It is interesting to note that the Judicial Commissioner inspected a large number of Criminal and Civil Courts during the year, and there can be no doubt that the benefits attained thereby were very great. It must be very many long years since Courts were inspected in the Punjab by any of the Chief Court Judges, which is a pity, but cannot be helped as long as the staff is too weak for the work. Inspection is certainly the more necessary in a Province in which there were five, four and three changes of incumbents, respectively, of three separate District Judgeships. Here again we get down soon to the bed rock of hard facts. If the heart is knocked out of Deputy Commissioners by the favours shown to officers with no experience except Politicals, what inducement, at all, exists for any good officer to hold a District Judgeship when a chance of escape presents itself? The interests of those, who have a right to claim Civil Justice, must suffer, but it is not reasonable to expect such considerations to weigh heavily with individuals who want to get on in this world. The blame lies, of course, on the eminent elocutionist who rushed on the formation of a new Province without considering the trifling question of manning it, and who left the mere matter of pay of officers undecided for five years after formation.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—Mr. W. H. Phelps has tabled two interesting motions at the Corporation. In the first place, he desires that the surplus land fronting on Hogg Street should be built upon in a manner worthy of the neighbouring buildings which include such masterpieces in the architectural line as the Corporation Offices, the Market and the new extention. Mr. Phelps' aspiration would merit hearty commendation. Perhaps, considered as a purely academic proposition, it may even be improved upon, for there is no reason that we can think of why the site in question should not be built upon in a manner calculated to outshine the neighbouring buildings. Unfortunately, the moment Mr. Phelps descends from the abstract to the concrete, he is likely to encounter serious, even insuperable, difficulties in the way of the acceptance of his amiable wish. The question of questions is, who is to do this building business? Assuming it is the Corporation, the next question is, where is the money to come from? Mr. Phelps knows as well as any citizen that the Corporation is extremely hard up just at present, and what with the difficulty of raising loans complete works already begun or other urgent works that cannot be postponed (vide recent correspondence with Government), we fancy that body is none too eager to embark on Mr. Phelps' building projects. That being so, we are afraid his aspiration for beautifying Hogg Street must for some time at any rate remain unfulfilled. We forget, however, Mr. Phelps' old scheme of selling the Town Hall to the Government and utilising the proceeds for the building of a new Town Hall. It is presumably this scheme that is suggested in his second motion, for the appointment of a Special Committee to consider what, if any, further action should be taken with regard to the proposal to hand over to the Government the present Town Hall for such a sum as will enable the Corporation to erect a new Town Hall on their own land. There is something delightfully simple in the suggestion which should captivate the Corporation. Let us assume the Corporation accepts Mr. Phelps' suggestion for the appointment of a Special Committee to consider what, if any, further action should be taken with regard to the proposal to, etc. Let us assume further that the Committee do resolve upon taking further action. It is when the Committee proceed to put their resolution into effect that quite unexpected difficulties may arise. By the terms of Mr. Phelps' motion the Town Hall is to be handed over to Government "for such a sum as will enable the Corporation to erect a new Town Hall on their own land." Is Mr. Phelps so very sure that the Government will succumb to the blandishments of his Committee? Government are apt to prove rather tough customers in matters of this sort and they may not entertain the suggestion that Government should be saddled with the responsibility of finding "such a sum as will enable a new Town Hall to be built." This spreading the net in the sight of the bird will not work, especially in these hard times with the treasury depleted and a thousand schemes clamouring for the outlay of funds which cannot be found. Lord Curzon's scheme of making Calcutta the Queen of Eastern Cities awakens sad memories. So in truth does Mr. Phelps' aspiration for a Town Hall, although his enthusiasm for the idea does him honor.

BOMBAY FISHERIES.

Government's Indifferent Attitude.

THE POSITION REVIEWED.

I.

GOVERNMENTS in general are notoriously difficult to move into any progressive line of action. This criticism is especially applicable to nominated Governments, and among these the Government of Bombay can be classed as one that may lay to itself the unflattering unction that it is conservative in more than the average degree. Illustration of this is not at all difficult. Let us as a case in point select the subject of pisciculture. In this matter we have been rather scurvily treated by the Government of Bombay, who cynically inform us in effect that there are more fish in the sea than were ever taken from it and that it is unnecessary for us to worry our lay heads over questions which are mysteries beyond our plumbing. Thinking people are unanimous in a high appreciation of the intellectual status of the class of men who rule this country; but airy trifling with subjects of economic significance is reprehensible on the part of any Government.

For some considerable time the Government of Bombay have been urged by the Chamber of Commerce and the Natural History Society to deal with this most important matter, and the result has been a remarkable Resolution, which grudgingly admits that "the question of improving the fishing industry can be considered with advantage," but adds: "The question of the preservation of sea fisheries does not arise, as owing to the amazing fecundity of the fish, the harvest of the sea is so bountiful and so constant that over-fishing is impossible. No means of destruction which man can devise can effect any appreciable reduction in the supply." Tut, tut! Did the official who penned these absurd sentences first go to the trouble to inform himself upon his subject? Surely not. Indeed, it is open to suspicion that, like others, he could discover nothing definite about the fish supply of these waters and so hazarded a lofty sweeping generalisation in the hope that it might pass unchallenged. However, the question of pisciculture is one of more than casual interest to the people of this Presidency, and it merits a considerably closer examination than Government, for some obscure reason, is inclined to accord it. The Governor in Council has directed that the Collector of Salt Revenue shall inquire into the methods of curing which are in vogue with a view to their improvement, but, to be honestly candid, that is little more than begging the question. The Resolution states.

"The subject falls naturally under the following heads:—

(1) The exploitation of the fishing grounds;
(2) The preservation of the supply of fish;
(3) The utilisation of the catches by access to markets, curing, smoking, canning, etc.; and each of these heads must be considered with reference to fisheries in (1) fresh water and (2) the sea and estuaries."

This is all quite correct, but when even such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce and the Natural History Society cannot secure any authentic information regarding either the salt or fresh water fisheries of the Presidency it is puzzling to know how "it does not appear that any action on the part of Government is called for in this Presidency in respect of inland fisheries, or in respect of the exploitation of sea fisheries, including fishing in estuaries." The attitude of the Government of Bombay is ridiculously illogical.

So far back as 1873, Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. and F. Z. S., then Inspector-General of Fisheries in India, and the standard author on the subject, wrote of "their (freshwater fisheries) present impoverished state and inefficiency to meet the demands of the local markets, owing to which thousands of persons who woul deat fish, could they obtain it, are now entirely deprived of this whole some article of food." This situation, he proceeds to remark "appears to have been produced by the permission of reckless and indiscriminate fishing in fisheries the property of Government," and he refers to "the slaugh ter of the breeding fish and the destruction of the fry by every conceivable means, even to nets with such fine meshes, and wicker traps the interstices of which will not permit even the passage of a fish's egg, down to damming streams and standing pieces of water, trapping the breeding fish and the fry, and even poisoning the fisheries by which everything is obtained to the most minute, the latter of which being sometimes killed only to be thrown away." That was how things were in 1873, and according to the same authority "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay observes that very little is known regarding the fresh-water fisheries of this Presidency, or the practicability of increasing and developing this source of food supply; whilst it is clear that a great deal of wasteful destruction takes place." The position is practically unchanged to-day, yet we are asked to understand that "it does not appear that any action on the part of Government is called for in this Presidency in respect of inland fisheries." A case for searching inquiry most emphatically does exist, and it is to be trusted that the Government of Bombay will prove amenable to reason, because it is highly possible that these fisheries are in a worse state now than they were in 1873, when Surgeon-Major Day described them as "these deteriorating fisheries." True, the Government of India have since passed the Fisheries Act of 1897. That is not accepted as a satisfactory measure in the protective sense. But, even so, it was left to local Administrations to set the Act in motion, and this they apparently have not troubled themselves much about, thereby perhaps incidentally earning the silent gratitude of the already overworked district officers, who have no time to study fishery questions.

The Resolution states that "with the exception of a few mountain torrents, which do not count, the fresh-water fisheries of Sind are furnished exclusively by the Indus, and backwaters, lakes and canals supplied with water from the Indus. The people are great fish-eaters, and the supply of fish is abundant, there being no sign of any diminution, although the means of capture employed are as effective as any that have been devised in any country." That the people are great fish-eaters is probably owing to the fact that fish are plentiful. The history of all countries shows conclusively that fish are a welcome diet wherever they are easily procurable; but there is the operation of the universal law of supply and demand. Possibly it is true that caste prejudices to an extent influence the consumption of fish in Gujerat, but it is hard to credit that "the mass of the population away from the sea-coast are averse to eating fish" when we are told in the same paragraph that "many of the tanks and some part of the rivers are jealously guarded by the dominant castes and can be fished only at actual peril of life." The admission is made that "some of the lower classes take a few fish out of the rivers and tanks, and that in the upper waters the aboriginal tribes eke out a precarious existence with fish which they catch by very primitive devices." In this instance the real reasons for the insignificant place which fish occupies in the menu of the people would seem to be (1) a prevailing ignorance of effective methods of catching fish, and, (2) in certain parts, fear of punishment by castes which are powerful enough to domineer. The rivers in Northern and Southern Konkan are described as consisting mainly of estuaries running far inland. The fresh-water courses of these rivers, it appears, are short and of no great volume except in the rains, and the beds of the tributary streams are dry during a great part of the year. However, it does not necessarily follow "that the fresh-water fisheries are not of much importance, though a certain quantity is taken from the streams as they fall, by means of weirs, nets, and traps" or that "many of the fish so taken would die in any case owing to the drying-up of the streams." These estuarine waters are favourite spawning haunts of different kinds of sea fish, and it is not impossible that the seasonal streams are frequented, as are similar waters in South Africa, by varieties that burrow for a hibernating period till the next wet weather. Only skilled observation can satisfactorily enlighten us upon such points. And Mr. A. Wallinger, of the Bombay Forest Department, has recently demonstrated how the methods employed by Konkan fishermen in estuaries and creeks are so destructive as to have led to the extinction of what was some years a flourishing industry!

As has already been pointed out, and may be emphasised, the request for a practical scientifically-directed investigation is not an idle or a frivolous one. The Chamber of Commerce is composed of representative members of the business community of Bombay, and the Natural History Society is a body of intellectual men; it is not gratifying that neither of these can ascertain what are the actual conditions which govern the inland and sea fisheries of the Presidency. All that is known definitely is that great improvement can be effected in both, and it is ungracious for Government to evade the responsibility which clearly rests upon it to find out how these industries may best be raised from their present comparatively primitive and haphazard stage.

[To be continued.]

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

HINDOOSTAN MILLS.

The thirty fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of the Company No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Narrandas Thackersey Moolgee presided. The following is the Directors' Report.

Your Directors beg to place before you their thirty-fifth annual report of the working of your Mills. You will be pleased to see from the attached audited accounts, made up to 30th June, 1908, that the net earning of your Mill, during the period, including last balance of Rs. 2,092-0-1 has been Rs. 95,548-15-5 which result, taking into consideration that spinning department worked only for nine months, your directors trust, will not be considered unsatisfactory. Out of the said earning your Directors have paid, in April last, an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per quarter share for the first half year which absorbed Rs. 36,000. They now propose to declare a further dividend of Rs. 20 per whole and Rs. 5 per quarter share for the second half year which will absorb Rs. 24,000 to carry to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 35,000, to carry to next year's account Rs. 548,15-5. —Total Rs. 95,548-15-5.

The Secretaries and Treasurers have already intimated to you by means of a Circular the regrettable fact that a disastrous fire had occurred at your Mill on the forenoon of the 2nd April, 1908, and with the exception of about 13,100 spindles the whole of the preparatory as well as spinning machinery was totally destroyed. Arrangement was immediately made for the purchase of yarn from other Mills for the loom shed which was restarted three weeks after the fire had occurred. Thus during the last three months of the year under report, the profit earned by the weaving department during the two months, was absorbed by the standing expenses. The building work of the destroyed Blocks is well advanced and is nearing completion at the time of writting this report. Some of the machinery ordered out to replace those destroyed by fire has arrived and the remainder is expected to be delivered before the end of December next.

The fire claim is settled and the payment of Rs. 4,77,884-11-1 has been made by the Insurance Companies on the 14th August, 1908.

The sale of the Company's plot of land and stable thereon reported last year has been completed.

During the year, your Directors have elected Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey and Mr. Hurgowandas Jammandas Ramji to be additional Directors of your Company, which oppointments you are requested to confirm.

Two of your Company's Directors, Messrs. Vundravundas Ramji and Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was declared, the appointments of additional Directors were confirmed, the retiring Directors were re-elected, and Messrs. Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal and Devidas Vithaldas were appointed auditors.

WESTERN INDIA MILLS.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Narrandass Thackersey Mooljee, Chairman of the Board of Directors' presided.

The following is the Directors' Report:

Your Directors beg to lay before you their twenty-eighth annual report of the working of your Company's Mill for the year ending 30th June 1908, together with audited balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the same period. From the accounts you will see that the Company has made a nett profit of Rs. 89,300-8-2 including the last balance of Rs. 5,036-2-3 which considering the bad China Trade during the second half year, they trust, it will not be considered unsatisfactory. They propose to dispose off as follows:—Out of the said profit of Rs. 89,300-8-2, your Directors have paid an ad interim dividend in April last at Rs. 30 per share absorbing Rs. 36000. They now propose to declare a dividend at Rs. 20 per share for the second half year ending 30th June, 1908, absorbing Rs. 24,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 25,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 4,300-8-2.—Total Rs. 89,309 8-2.

The Directors' Report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. The retiring Directors, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, and M. James MacDonald, were re-elected. Messrs Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal and Devidas Vithaldas were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemiste for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

Address of Congratulation.

LAST evening, in the China Bag, Girgaum Back Road, the Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association presented the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey with an address of congratulation on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by His Matesty the King-Emperor. The hall was crowded with members of the Association and others. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, President of the Association, presided.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said he was much delighted at being able to present the address to the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey. Sir V. D. Thackersey had performed very useful services as member of the various public bodies of the country, like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Standing Committee, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, and Bombay Legislative Council. Some persons in their zeal forgot that they had to serve not only the public but also the Government. Sir Vithaldas had served both, and he (the Chairman) felt much pleasure at the high honour conferred upon Sir Vithaldas by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Chairman in conclusion wished that in future still greater honours might be conferred upon Sir Vithaldas.

The Chairman then read the address.

The address presented to Sir V. D. Thackersey stated among other things that the firm to which he belonged had always been represented in the Managing Committee of the Association; that he had very early begun to serve the city, and having previously been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Chairman of the Standing Committee, had also won the honour of being President of the former body; that he had performed public service by delivering addresses before the Congress and the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, and had been appointed a member of the Factory Commission; and that he had served the country as Chairman of the Industrial Exhibition. The address concluded by congratulating Sir V. Thackersey on the honour conferred upon him, who was the first from among the Association to be knighted.

Sir V. D. Thackeesay in replying to the address said:— "I am deeply grateful to the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association for presenting me with an address of congratulation on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon me by His Majesty the King-Emperor, couched in terms of such kind and cordial appreciation of my public career. I do sincerely wish that I had deserved all that you so kindly attribute to me, but I assure you that I will cherish your words as pointing to a great ideal towards which every patriot must direct his endeavours and exertions. I am deeply touched by the kind reference that you have made in the address to a long and intimate connection of my revered father who, as Chairman of this Association, took the deepest interest in its affairs for many years and to my uncle, Mr. Govindjee, who as member of the Association and as Managing Director of the Cloth Market was closely interested in the welfare of this Association. Your Association has now been in existence for over a quarter of a century and it occupies a very important place in the commercial world of Bombay. It has over 400 members on its rolls of all castes and creeds, and the great influence of this Association can be judged from the fact that there is not a single native merchant of any standing connected with the foreign piece-goods trade who is not a member. The annual receipts of this Association, including rebates, come to from 1 3/4 to 2 lakhs of rupees and the goods dealt with by the members of the Association aggregate to 2½ lakhs packages valued at 6 to 7 crores of rupees. These figures give some idea of the representative character of the Association as also of the magnitude of the operations of its members. I am glad that the claims of this Association to be consulted by Government on all important questions affecting the welfare of this city, have already been recognised, and I hope that it will not be long before its right to be directly represented in the Councils of the State, receives generous and ample recognition. Gentlemen, the country, we all know, is passing through a transitional stage. New forces are at work which, if properly directed, will do much good. If on the other hand, they are not utilized with a full sense of responsibility, they may lead to serious consequences to the people. At such a time the leaders of the different communities have a distinct duty to perform. I mean by leaders, men having the influence and ability to lead the masses who look to them for guidance on the right path. It is the duty of true leaders and patriots at this juncture to impress most strongly on the minds of the masses the enormous dangers of movements of anarchism and violence to the public interests. As a commercial body, I need hardly say, we are deeply interested in the maintenance of peace and order. We are the first to feel the injurious effects of any weakening of the power to put down disorder. Our interests as merchants and our duties as citizens alike require that our power and influence shall be employed to create harmony in the place of discord and sympathy where there has been alienation of feelings. I am glad to say that this Association has always kept these principles in mind and has always sought to give practical effect to them. There is another important reason why we as a body should make our influence felt on this occasion. Large reforms are in contemplation in the system of Government, and their effects on the situtions cannot but be far-reaching. The public mind is naturally getting anxious at the delay that has taken place in formulating the reforms. Of course, great reforms in the administration cannot be carried out in a day; but when high authorities, like the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy, have publicly recognised the need of reforms, the people wish that these should be carried out as soon as possible. I may take this opportunity of expressing our heart-felt thanks to His Excellency Sir George Clarke for the promptitude with which Municipal and other reforms have been undertaken by the Government of Bombay as far as they lay in their power. I trust that the larger reforms about to be promulgated will be liberal enough to satisfy all our legitimate aspirations and commensurate with the great progress that India has made in education, industry and commerce during the last fifty years in which she has been under the direct rule of the British Crown, and of which the Association under whose auspices we are met to-day is itself a conspicuous proof. Gentlemen, I once again thank you most heartily for your very great kindness in presenting me with this address and for the beautiful casket containing it."

Sir V. D. Thackersey was then garlanded by the Chairman amid applause.

A vote thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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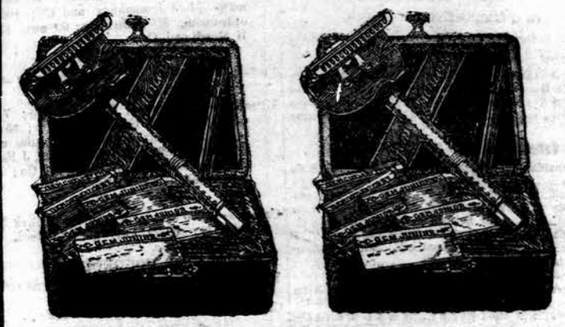

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

UNDESIRABLE LEGISLATORS.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Socialist Member Unanimously Suspended.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. THORNE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

An uproarious scene took place in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Mr. Grayson (Socialist) again raised the question of unemployment, defying the Chairman, and shouting: "Thousands are dying in the streets."

On the motion of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Grayson was suspended unanimously for the rest of the Session.

He left the House, escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, taunting his fellow Labour Members—who disapprove his action—with being traitors to their class.

The case against Mr. Thorne, M. P., who is charged with inciting to loot bakeries, has been adjourned for a week. He has been released on bail of £200.

UNEMPLOYED INDIANS IN CANADA.

The Invitation from Honduras.

INDENTURES NOT AFFECTED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Reuter's Agency learns, from an authoritative source, that the transport of unemployed Hindus from British Columbia to British Honduras does not affect indentured Hindus.

The proposal of British Honduras has been accepted that surplus labourers, instead of being shipped back to India, may proceed voluntarily to Honduras, where labourers are wanted, and where they will not be subjected to a rigorous climate and other unfavourable conditions.

MISSING BALLOON FOUND.

Occupants Lost.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

One of the missing German balloons has been picked up by a trawler in the North Sea. The occupants, who were half drowned, have been brought into Hull.

The lost missing Gordon-Bennett race balloon has landed at Yarmouth. There is no sign of its former occupants.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

Internal Disputes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Delegates representing all the cotton operatives are in Conference at Manchester this morning to discuss the employers' refusal of their last offer of compromise, and to consider the propriety of making another offer.

LATER.

To-day's Conference at Manchester referred the question of making a further offer to the employers to the three Operatives Societies involved. The card-room workers are opposed to making further concessions to the employers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Visit to London Arranged.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

President Roosevelt will visit London and Paris early in 1910, after his African trip.

He will be accompanied by his wife, who will join him at Khartoum.

FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

Relief Train Destroyed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Forest fires are raging in Michigan. A relief train has been destroyed and seventeen refugees killed. Many others were badly burned.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

To be Submitted to the Hague Conference.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

It is reported from Paris that Germany has proposed to submit the recent incident at Casablanca to the Hague Conference.

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The race for the Caulfield Cup was run to-day with the following result:—

Maranui	1
Tulkeroo	2
Iolaire	3

Twenty-two ran. The race was won by three-quarters of a length, with one length between second and third.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

MODIFICATION OF THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The New Russia and the New Turkey.

GERMANY OFFERS HELP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The German Press gives a cool reception to the Conference proposals and declares that compensations at the expense of Austria and Turkey are not acceptable.

Bulgaria has declined to accede to the representations of Germany and Austria, that she must obtain the consent of the Porte before settling claims regarding the Oriental Railway.

LATER.

According to a communique published in Rome, England, acting in agreement with Russia, has confidentially communicated to the other Cabinets a slightly modified programme for submission to the European Conference.

There are some divergences among the Powers regarding its terms, but it is believed that they can be removed.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, at Budapesth, yesterday, received in audience the German Ambassador, who presented a letter from the Kaiser, replying to a communication regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is stated in Vienna that the Kaiser promises Austria diplomatic and, if necessary, full military assistance.

The King of Greece has arrived in Berlin and visited the Kaiser.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A calm has supervened while the Powers are digesting the programme of the European Conference.

Montenegro and Servia are quiescent trusting that they have scared Europe into rewarding them.

The negotiations between the Powers are likely to be of a prolonged nature, as there are so many susceptibilities and divergent interests requiring adjustment. Bulgaria is an uncertain factor. She keeps her army on war footing provoking Turkey to resort to defensive measures and a collision is always possible.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German Foreign Office authorizes a positive denial of the statement that the Kaiser's letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph promised military assistance to Austria though it was couched in the most friendly terms.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LOAN.

Issue in London.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

£1,000,000 sterling of 3½ per cent. debentures of the B. B. & C. I. Railway have been issued at 96.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Arrival at Tokio.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The American fleet has arrived at Tokio.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The death is announced of General Nodzu.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCTOBER 18.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s. s. "Marmora," with the English Mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Lieutenants P. Hefferman and C. R. O'Brien are posted respectively to Madras and Eastern Bengal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain B. B. Hunter, Survey of India, has twenty-one months' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. S. Hewett, Superintendent of Telegraphs, retires from the 1st instant.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. G. A. Thomas has fifteen months' leave.

Mr. S. T. Bhandare is appointed Assistant Collector of Bombay.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Surveys by the agency of the South Indian Railway are sanctioned for lines—(1) from Trichinopoly to Ramnad with a branch from Devakota to Arantangi; and (2) from Paramakudi to Virudupati.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

Lady Minto, Mr. S. H. Butler, Colonel Dunlop Smith, Colonel R. Brooke, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke Lawless and Captains Lord F. Scott, R. G. Jelf, J. E. Gibbs and Viscount Windsor are accompanying the Viceroy on his coming autumn tour.

PARTITION DAY IN LONDON.

Meeting at Caxton Hall.

A WEARISOME PERFORMANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

A mass meeting of Indians was held in Caxton Hall to-day, when the speakers, including Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Lajpat Rai, and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, vehemently denounced the treatment of Indians in South Africa, which aroused a storm of indignation.

They urged their hearers to strengthen the boycott and to retaliate against the Natal Legislation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Lajpat Rai presided at the Partition Day celebration in Caxton Hall last night.

Fervid singing and shouting of "Bande Materam" was a feature throughout the meeting.

Celebrations in Calcutta.

CROWDS ORDERLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

The "Statesman" writes of yesterday's crowds as follows:—

"At a rough estimate, it may be said that there were probably about 100,000 people out in the streets in the quarters of the town affected yesterday, and about 10,000 were present on the Federation Hall ground when the 'Swadeshi' vow was administered.

"Taken as a whole, the crowds everywhere were thoroughly good-humoured and well-behaved, and the few departures from orderliness that occurred were less than might have been expected, when one takes into consideration that, after making all arrangements for a public meeting, their plans were frustrated at the last moment.

"In Ward A, a European employe of the Calcutta Corporation had his gharry stopped by a crowd of Bengalis, who stoned it. Both he and his syce sustained nasty injuries, but neither are able to identify their assailants."

Mahomedan Shop Broken into.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 18.

A Mahomedan shopkeeper of Upper Chitpore road has obtained a summons against his landlady and a man, named Netai Chatterjee, both Bengalis, for having forcibly entered into his shop, used filthy and abusive language towards him, threatened him with injury to his person and property and broke into pieces bottles and phials of perfumeries and thus caused damage because he alleged he would not close his shop on Partition day.

Rowdy Bengalis.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 18.

Before Mr. T. Thornhill yesterday, five Bengalli lads were charged with theft of some fruit and vegetables valued Rs. 5.

It is alleged that accused on Friday last seeing the complainant carrying a basket of fruits, told him not to work on Partition day. They are then alleged to have knocked the basket off the man's head and to have taken away its contents. One of the accused, Surendranath Mitter was described as being the owner of a large mill.

A pleader, on behalf of the defence, described the matter as a joke. Accused were remanded on bail of Rs. 100 each.

The Closing of Shops.

A large number of Calcutta shopkeepers closed their shops, because the police went round assuring them of protection, but when later they saw the 12th Gordon Highlanders in the Police compound and a large number of European and native constables armed, they took a scare and thinking there might be a disturbance, thought it best to close their shops. It was not a spontaneous move on the part of all.

Besides the 16th being a Friday, Mahomedans all over Calcutta never open their shops till after the Jumma prayers, at 1 o'clock and this fact was cunningly used by the native papers, which stated that nearly all the shops in the city were closed.

Riot at Baira.

MOB ATTACK JUTE AGENT.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

The "Empire" publishes the following:—

An alarming story of a riot at Baira, near Dacca, comes to hand as a sequel of Partition Day celebrations.

Last night a mob attacked the bungalow of Mr. DeMonte, Manager at Baira for the G. I. P. Gregory and Co's. jute agency. They threatened to murder Mr. DeMonte and endeavoured to gain access to a safe in which the cash was deposited.

Mr. DeMonte wired to Mr. Gregory, in Calcutta, and also to the Dacca Magistrate for instructions and assistance, as he was the only European in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Gregory telegraphed to the Magistrate at Dacca to send protection, and information has been received in Calcutta that the Dacca Magistrate with 18 police proceeded to Baira, which is eight hours by boat from Dacca. As the attack continued Mr. DeMonte was compelled to fire on the crowds and three men have been wounded.

MANŒUVRES NEAR ABBOTTABAD.

Opposing Commanders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 17.

In the hill manœuvres, near Abbottabad, two Brigades of Infantry, with a complement of Mountain Artillery, will be employed.

Major-General Watkins will command from the Abbottabad side and Colonel Johnson, 36th Sikhs, from that of the Galis.

DEATH OF FATHER IGNATIUS.

THE GREAT PROTESTANT MONK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The death is announced of Father Ignatius.

The late Father Ignatius was one of the most picturesque ecclesiastical characters of his time. He was also one of the boldest and most eloquent preachers the Church has known. His sturdy character and independence of spirit lasted to the end, for in spite of many prophecies to the contrary, Father Ignatius never went over to Rome, and he has died in lay communion with the Church of England. He was, in fact, a Protestant monk; and since he built Llanthony Abbey, a few miles from the ruined Priory of that name, he has been known as the Monk of Llanthony. Father Ignatius is believed by many to have performed miracles, and to have healed the sick by calling upon the Almighty. He certainly had a wonderful power of inspiring faith in others; and he never minced his words when denouncing those who differed from him in religious belief. Bishops and deans have winced at his slashing onslaughts, and the padre who dissembled his belief in the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures would not willingly find himself a second time in the company of Father Ignatius.

The Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne, to give him the name which he bore outside his Order, was a Londoner by birth, and he had passed his seventieth year. In preaching he was often really eloquent, and conveyed the impression of intense earnestness. He followed the practice of many Continental preachers in often addressing his hearers as "gentlemen," instead of as "brethren." A visitor to Llanthony Abbey would easily have imagined Father Ignatius to be a Roman Catholic; to have heard him in the Portman Rooms you might have fancied him an American revivalist. He had a sweet voice, and accompanied himself very effectively in singing his own hymns. Some of these are beautiful compositions, and one of them in particular has found a place in several hymn-books, though not in "Hymns Ancient and Modern." Father Ignatius was educated at St. Paul's School, London, then by Rev. G. N. Wright at Ayscough Free Hall, Spalding, Lincoln, and Britannia House, Worcester, and later at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth. He was ordained in 1860, to the curacy of St. Peter's, Plymouth; and was then Mission Curate to Mr. Lowder at St. George's in the East, but left him to begin the attempt of restoring monasticism in the Church of England, in 1862. He began at Claydon by Ipswich, and moved to Norwich, Jan. 30, 1863. Next he moved to the Isle of Wight, a house of Dr. Pusey's, at Chale, then to Laleham, Chertsey, for three years, and finally he purchased land among the Black Mountains, and built Llanthony Abbey, where he spent the last three decades of his life. There is a Priory of Nuns attached to the Church, as well as an Abbey for Monks, after the example of many of the old double Monasteries of the Saxon Church. The monks claim to follow the ancient rule of St. Benedict, and use the Benedictine Breviary for Choir office and the Sarum Missal of the ante-Reformation Church of England. They wear the old English Benedictine dress.

Father Ignatius invariably left his monastic retreat in the Welsh mountains during Lent to address London congregations. He might have been encountered in his monk's habit or in the surplice of an ordinary Anglican clergyman, according to circumstances. Latterly he did not preach in churches, the bishops having repudiated him because of his acceptance a few years ago of priest's orders from an Eastern ecclesiastic whose credentials are not acknowledged in Europe. Father Ignatius was induced to take that step because, owing to his eccentricities, he was never able to persuade an Anglican Bishop to advance him beyond the degree of deacon. In London he preached in a public hall, to which the admission was by payment, and generally attracted large congregations.

Father Ignatius spoke as one who no more doubted the interventions of Providence than he doubted his own existence. For him such interventions might be judgments. Some might smile at the words in cold type; none could smile to sit in the presence of this essentially primitive Christian and listen to a startling assertion spoken with dominating conviction.

"They will break asunder," he would say, "as Prime Ministers have fallen. Lord Rosebery appointed Freemantle to the Deanery of Ripon. I wrote to Rosebery, as God directed me, and solemnly pronounced God's curse upon that Iscariot-action. Lord Rosebery fell soon after. It was not political intrigues, but the judgment of God."

The picturesque Monk stood, and his eyes were flashing with the passion of a prophet.

"Lord Salisbury appointed Ryle to Exeter; and he never spoke again in public as Prime Minister of Great Britain. Again I had denounced that infamous appointment: once more God's judgment descended. God's miracles of mercy and grace are so beautiful and tender; His interpositions may be, humanly speaking, terrible. He does not forget the faithful; the faithless shall not forget themselves."

Father Ignatius was not simply a platform orator. In a room in a West-End hotel his conviction was expressed with burning intensity, with indescribable appeal. There was no self-consciousness. The prayerful man was crowned by the simplicity of a little child, who walks and talks as the Father wills.

In his preaching days there were very few to whom such audiences flocked, and when he asked for money, people threw their jewellery into the plate to supplement their pecuniary gifts. For more than ten years he had ceased to preach, finding the churches unattractive by reason of their "rationalism."

This is how Father Ignatius summed up Canon Hensley Henson, the young and aesthetic cleric of Westminster Abbey.

"Again, there is the Dean of Westminster whom, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, I regard as a man possessed of devils. The Prince of this world has blinded his eyes. For instance, he tries to explain away the story of Balaam's ass. Yet remember the purpose for which Balaam went out. It was to curse the children of God, whose race was ordained to produce the Saviour of mankind. If God had not opened the mouth of the ass, remember that there would have been no Christ.

"We must come back to what Mr. Gladstone called the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture. The Scriptures are all or nothing. I believe that they are all.

"We must cling to the old ways and the old faith. There must be no tampering with the Holy Scriptures. They were inspired every line of them, every word of them. There must be no half-measures, no trimming to the wind, no endeavour to make the power of God compatible with the devils of rationalism.

"Mine may be only a voice crying in the wilderness, but I feel that these are the days spoken of by St. Paul of which he said there would be a great falling-off before the Second Coming of Christ. In the original Greek the falling-off means apostasy. The Church is now on the fringe of a great apostasy, and many of the bishops are in the plot.

"Some day, soon, perhaps—it may be through the mouth of a ploughman or a labourer—there will come for a brief while a great awakening. He will be the one spoken of in the Book of Revelation as sitting upon the white horse. But after that there will come a falling-away again so that at the Second Coming of Christ the flock faithful to the Good Shepherd will be a little one indeed."

A few years ago Father Ignatius published his "Life", in which he gives many instances of his having raised the dead to life and the sick to health. The world generally regarded Father Ignatius as a harmless enthusiast, but he brought Christ home to the hearts of thousands who could never have been touched by the mild appeals of the orthodox clergy. In the Monk of Llanthony the quaintest figure in the Church has passed away.

E. A.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Interview with Police Commissioner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 17.

Press representatives have at last been enabled to interview the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad—Nawab Sultan Yawar Jung, who was personally on the scene at Afzalgunj and elsewhere from the beginning to the end of the danger.

His story shows that, even if he erred in not applying for military assistance at the time of the greatest danger, he and his force made gallant efforts and did save more lives than would have otherwise been the case.

In answer, the Commissioner said:

"I realised that we were in for a heavy flood on Sunday, the 27th, when visiting the Afzalgunj Bridge. We usually gauge the rise of the water in the river by the Barra Setti and the Chotta Setti. If the water rises to the Chotta Setti, we look upon it as ordinary flood-level, but if it rises to the Barra Setti, we look upon it as full flood. Also, if the water cover 20 spans of the old bridge, it is full flood; as soon as it rises to 21 spans it becomes dangerous. But it was raised to the 21st span on the Sunday morning, and I and Mr. Fazal Muraj, Secretary, P. W. D., who was with me, became alarmed.

"We first went to the Mir Jumla and Mir Alam tanks, and finding these in full flood, went back in the direction of Afzalgunj. I then disposed of my forces and prepared to fight the danger; for I feared the Mir Alam Tank would burst, as I there found the water flowing over the bund. I afterwards motored to the Hussain Sagar Tank and there met Messrs. Ahsan and Ahmed Ali watching the tank. This was at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Ahmed Ali informed me that, in addition to opening the sluices, they were making a cutting in the road. He said that the water was running into the Tank at the rate of one inch per minute, but he could not say what the rush of water was.

"After I returned to the City, I met Messrs. Stevens and Warner, and we all motored to the Mir Alam Tank, but could not return by the same road, as the water had meanwhile overflowed from the Musi. We then went to the Mir Jumla, as it was feared that the Yakutpura village would be in danger; but this was safe. I then returned to Afzalgunj, and, calling my Division and Section Officers, issued fresh and urgent orders that all the people were to be actually forced to vacate their homes.

"Shortly after mid-day, Mr. Zaman Khan, a big Contractor, came to me and prayed for assistance. He had, he said, a large number of persons in his house, which was surrounded by water. Going to the scene with Mr. Fazal Muraj, I sent a Drummer of His Highness' Army, who happened to be present and who volunteered to swim up to the house. The Drummer struggled to get to the house, but he was washed by the torrent against a tree, which gave way in his grasp. He made three successive attempts, but could not get near the house, so heavy was the current. He was almost exhausted, but he managed to grasp another tree. Meanwhile, I had sent for one of His Highness the Nizam's elephants, which was forthcoming, but not till 8-30, when the work of rescuing the people in the house (8 children and 3 women) commenced, and it was not till 10-30 that the whole were rescued, including the Drummer."

The Commissioner here explains that the people Mr. Seaton rescued the following day were the few still left behind in the house—despite the danger they were in—to guard the Contractor's wealth.

"At 4-30 the next morning, finding that the river was still higher, I telephoned to Mr. Fazal Muraj to see to the safety of the Mir Alam and Hussain Sagar Tanks. I then had great trouble to tell the Minister on the telephone, the heavy rain preventing my communicating with him. At 5 o'clock I crossed the bridge on an elephant to the Afzalgunj side, and there I found the water waist deep at the police 'naka.' Turning to the City again, I spread my police all over the threatened parts and urged the men to tell the people to fly for their lives. Altogether I crossed the bridge five times. After the fifth time the bridge gave way and I could not get back to the City. At about 8 a. m., I placed a pole at the side of the police station at Afzalgunj to gauge the water and in fifteen seconds it had lowered considerably. I crossed the road to telephone to His Excellency the Minister, but finding I could not communicate, returned, and the pole showed that in my absence the water, which had come with a rush, had risen four yards. I had already instructed Sufdar Yar Jung, Commanding the City Police Force, and Mohsin Ali Khan, Superintendent, to take charge of operations on the City side, and then there was nothing for it but to retreat in favour of the rush of water towards the Residency, or all would have been overwhelmed. Ultimately, I found myself a mile from Afzalgunj in the water, still forcing me back. Meeting a friend I borrowed some money and filled my pockets with rupees, and offering one rupee for every person rescued, managed to get the Mahouts to bring their elephants from the Feelkhana. They were reluctant to come because their own relatives were missing. I then met Bomoundha Sing, brother of Captain Prem Sing, who gallantly offered to conduct the rescue operations on the elephant. This was near Aziz Mirza's house, and the daring young man saved quite 200 lives. As the water slowly receded, I followed to Afzalgunj only to find the city cut off, and feared, as it afterwards turned out, their fate was worse than on the Afzalgunj side. Ninety-four of my policemen are missing, but many of them may be absent looking for relatives. We only know of sixteen who actually perished."

Questioned why he did not ask for military assistance, the Commissioner said:—"Who would have thought the water would have come so suddenly, after I had personally found it reducing in volume. It was an accident."

Asked to give his opinion as to the cause of the great wall of water suddenly appearing, the Commissioner said it was due to the bursting of several tanks, but that was another matter and one connected with the Public Works Department, which was not his department.

DEATH OF MR. HARRY WILLIAMS.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. Harry W. Williams, Reuter's Manager-in-Chief in the East, which occurred at St. George's Hospital, from Bright's disease, at 4-30 on Saturday morning. Mr. Williams, who had only been ill a few days, was taken to hospital on Monday week and seemed to be on the way to recovery, but his illness took a serious turn on Friday and he became unconscious late in the evening, gradually sinking during the night. By his death Bombay loses one of its most popular, if not its most popular citizen; and it may truly be said that his was a place in the European community which can never again be filled. He served Reuter's through the China War and for the same Agency accompanied the King, when Prince of Wales, throughout his tour in India. He came to this country forty years ago, but had seen most parts of the world and had a varied store of reminiscences and experiences, tales of travel and of prominent people, which caused his society to be much sought after, and round him day by day to gather him circles of friends anxious to hear his views of current topics, his piquant comments, as well as the illuminating anecdotes with which he was wont to regale them. An open-hearted, hospitable man, with a smile and a cheery word for all-comers, Harry Williams—"Uncle Harry" as he was known to his juniors—had friends in all parts of the country who will sincerely mourn his loss. "Younger than the youngest of us; he is a marvel," was an expression frequently heard concerning him; but many, believing he was staying out too long, would shake their heads, observing, "He'll go out suddenly one day." "I expect I shall," was his reply, "but thank God, I've done my duty by my country and family and my firm, I'm not afraid." And he had no reason to be afraid. If ever man did his duty by those connected with him in business, by his friends, and by his fellow-creatures, Harry Williams did. He had a ready hand to help the unfortunate and needy, and the poor had in him a real friend. There was a coin for every beggar in the street: the gruesome, whom others shunned, were the chief objects of his charity; while an ex-soldier, or a sepoy with a medal, to him was irresistible. There was a tip for every one of them. He had served in the Army himself, early in his career, and gave two sons to it, his experiences as a war correspondent teaching him a soldier's claims on all true citizens. A gifted amateur actor—one of the first to organise the band of Thespians who played in the old Grant Road Theatre—and a wonderful mimic and incomparable raconteur, he was excellent company and was never left a moment to himself. Genial, straightforward, upright, he was respected by every one who knew him, and their name was legion. His closest friends believe he made a mistake returning to this country at the close of his leave a year ago, and probably they were right, for he has been in but indifferent health since then. Mr. Williams leaves an invalid widow, a married daughter, and three sons to mourn his loss. Greatly devoted to his family, it was his chiefest sorrow there was none of them near him in his last illness, his youngest son Lieutenant Williams, of the 4th (Bengal) Cavalry, the only member of the family now in the East, being at present on duty in Persia.

The funeral took place at the Sewree cemetery on Saturday evening, the coffin being covered with wreaths and crosses, one of which was ordered by the Baron H. de Reuter, head of the firm; the Company's Agencies at Calcutta, Karachi, Cawnpore, Madras, Rangoon, and Colombo; also from sympathising friends who assembled in large number to pay a last tribute of regard. Among them, besides the members of Reuter's staff, Messrs. Kingston and Cox, were Mr. C. Williams, P. & O., Mr. and Mrs. Stranack, Messrs. R. Barlow, G Adamson, P. Barlow, J. H. Latimer, Shapurjee B. Broacha, Begbie, Glade, G. C. Plinston, Black, J. Black, J. Mumford, J. C. Kiddle, R. D. Hughes, McIntyre, Foulkers, Yeo, Stuart, J. Greig, Brady Nicholson, Baumbach, Weber, Stephanos, H. S. Reed, West Wordsworth, Armstrong, Smith, Kerr, Chalk, Keenan, Morriss, Cresswell, Sharples, Crawford, Lennox Wright, Holl, F. F. Gordon, Bull, Combe, Buere, Gorrie, Grant, Breul, Blascheck, Green, Mahomed, Steward and Staff of the Bombay Club, and the clerical staff of Reuter's Office.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Sugarcane and Til Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 17.

The sugarcane crop in the United Provinces is a very important one, the area under this crop being more than half the total area under sugarcane in British India. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that the prospects of the crop have improved since first the forecast was issued. In the Meerut and Agra Division an outturn of 95 per cent. is anticipated, in Allahabad the estimate is 85 per cent., in Rohilkhand 80 per cent., and in the rest of the Provinces 75 per cent.

The Til crop is also very promising and an outturn little short of normal is anticipated.

Several officers under the United Provinces Government are to be placed on special duty during the ensuing cold weather.

MALARIA IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 17.

Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, is to hold an enquiry into the prevalence of Malarial fever in these Provinces.

Mr. T. A. H. Way is to investigate the requirements of District Boards in the matter of original works, and Mr. D. L. Drake-Brockman has been placed on special duty in connection with the District Gazetteers.

FANNY STANLEY'S HUSBAND.

Found Dead in a Godown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

Mr. E. Philips, an actor, the husband of Fanny Stanley was found dead on the 15th instant, in a godown in Dharramtola Street.

Since his wife's death last year, he had taken to drink and had become a pauper.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to Belgaum.

OPENING OF NEW CIVIL HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCTOBER 17.

The new Civil Hospital was fittingly decorated this morning to be opened by H. E. the Governor and in the shamiana were representatives of European and Native society.

His Excellency arrived precisely at 10-30 and was received at the entrance by the Commissioner, S.D., Collector and Conservator and took his seat on a dais.

The Commissioner, with an introductory speech, called on Major Smith, Civil Surgeon, to read the origin and history of the Hospital question.

Major Smith said that originally the civil patients were treated in an institution, which was a combined Garrison and Civil hospital situated in the Fort, about 1843. The question by Government of a separate Civil hospital began in 1858. It was estimated to cost Rs. 15,191 and was approved in 1860, but owing to adverse circumstances, work was delayed. In 1864 the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, seeing that it was likely to be further postponed, proposed that the old Artillery lines should be converted into a temporary hospital, and in 1866 Government sanctioned this at a cost of Rs. 5,200. On the 25th October 1867 this new temporary Civil hospital was opened, with accommodation for 40 male and 10 female patients.

In 1871 Government took up the attitude that Civil hospitals should be built and maintained by Local and Municipal funds. This the Municipality did not do and nearly all the improvements then proposed remained undone till now.

In 1892 Government called for a new plan and estimate and one was submitted for Rs. 31,972, but as the plan was within the 1,000 yards zone of the Fort and the Superintending Engineer and the Commissioner, Southern Division, did not think there was much need of a new hospital, the subject was shelved.

However, in 1897 a reference was again made to Government for a grant from Imperial funds, which was refused, and the question was held over till funds were available.

HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

The following is the history in brief of the new Civil Hospital:—

The matter of the new Civil Hospital came into question in 1902 and plans were drawn up of buildings estimated to cost Rs. 96,443. In 1903 it was represented by the present Civil Surgeon that these plans were inadequate. They were examined by His Excellency Sir James Monteath on his visiting Belgaum which resulted in a revision of the plan. The new plans and estimate for the main block were sanctioned in 1905 and a new site of 24½ acres was selected. The estimated cost is as follows:—Main block 1,09,313, subsidiary buildings 86,845, water supply 46,529, drainage works 31,109, land compensation 8,186, providing a hot water installation 4,363: Total Rs. 2,86,043. The first step towards building was the liming out of the main block which was begun on 18th Sept. 1905. The contract for the main block expired on the 30th Nov. 1907 but was extended. The services of the contractor were dispensed with some months ago owing to his failure to complete the work and the Hospital was finished departmentally by the P. W. D.

Plan.—The plan of the building scattered and consists of Main Block, European Ward Block Block for Infections cases, Block for cases of tubercle of the lungs, Block for persons under observation as to sanitary, block for cook-houses, establishment quarters and laundry, mortuary and hostel for patients' friends. The main block consists of (a) a central administrative block lying due east and west, (b) a male block to the north of the administrative block lying due east and west, (c) a female block to the south of the administrative block lying south-west and north-east, (d) connected with the female block by a covered way is a maternity. The European block is a detached building lying to the south of the main block. The infections block and ward for cases of tubercles of the lungs lie at the north-east corner of the site and are enclosed in a compound by themselves. The block for insane patients lies a little to the north of the male block.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—Male block:—2 wards for Indian men of the better class, 2; 1 eye ward, 4; 1 surgical ward, 20; 1 medical ward, 6; 1 ward for septic cases, 4; 1 ward for police constables and other Government servants, 16; 1 ward for prisoners, 2.

Female block:—2 wards for Indian women of the better class, 2; 1 eye ward, 4; 1 surgical ward, 10; 1 medical ward, 6; 1 ward for septic cases, 4. Maternity:—Labour ward, operation room, 3 wards, 2 beds in each 6 various subsidiary rooms. European block:—1 ward for men, 2; 1 ward for women, 2; bathrooms and kitchen block for infectious cases, 3 wards each 2 beds, 6. Tubercle ward—1 ward, 6; to be divided into male and female by a screen to suit requirements. Block for insane—2 wards, 2; Police guideroom: Total 104.

The administrative block comprises—out-patient department, administrative room and operation room and its annexes. The out-patient department is separated from the rest of the block by an open verandah and consists of waiting room for men, waiting room for women, 2 prescribing or consulting rooms, dressing rooms fitted to serve also as an operation room for dirty septic cases dispensary.

The rest of the block consists of a dark room civil surgeon's room, clinical laboratory, clerks' room nurses day room, 4 sloie rooms, lamb room. The operation department consists of operation room anæsthetic room, preparation room. The cookhouse block contains cookrooms for different castes. The establishment quarters comprise quarters for 3 Hospital Assistants, 1 clerk, 1 Dufferin nurse, 31 servants. The laundry consists of a washing ghat, a drying room, ironing room and boiler room. The sanitary enclosure provides a yard with a shed and a room for boiling infected clothing. The District Local board have at a cost of Rs. 3,679 made provision for a hostel for patients' friends who come from a distance. There quarters and more have been promised if found necessary. Government have undertaken to keep the quarters in repair and a charge of 1 anna per day is to be made to the friends of patients who themselves pay hospital fees construction.

The construction of the wards is of the most modern type, the floors are of white marble and the walls are granited with white above but have a white tile dado below, all corners are rounded, the windows and doors are flush with the inner walls and open outward there is ventilation all along the ridge.

Water supply.—The water supply is from a well

sunk at the edge of the tank near the Fort. It is pumped up by an oil engine to a reservoir in the Hospital ground.

Sewage System.—The sewage system has been laid down by Messrs. Richardson and Craddas. The sewage flows to a septic tank located in some waste ground to the north-west but outside the Hospital grounds.

Nursery.—The nursery of the Hospital has been a source of much difficulty. In places like Bombay, Poona and Karachi, it is comparatively easy to induce local wealthy persons to contribute the half of the cost which Government requires. In Belgaum it is otherwise. There are comparatively few wealthy people and it cannot be expected that the benefits of nursing can be appreciated by people to whom nursing is unknown. The cost of the 3 European nurses is, however, now practically assured and the constitution of the Nursing Committee has gone before Government Plan and estimates, for nurses quarters are also being proposed and one for the Civil Surgeon also is under preparation. The contributors to the nursing fund are as follows :— Districts Local Board, 1,111 ; Belgaum Municipality, 350 ; Madras and S. M. Railway Co., 300 ; Dufferin Fund, 528 ; Gokah Water Power Co., 159 ; Sangli State, 150 ; interests, 140 : Total 2,799.

Besides Mrs. Gebb's Fancy Fair Fund, which is estimated to be about 10,000. It is also proposed to have Surgical and Medical nurses for the General Wards and one midwifery nurse for the maternity. The latter will also be employed in training native midwives (dais) framing of Dais.—There is also a scheme for training native Indian women of the dai class which is expected to come off soon but a proposal to commence at once with 3 is now under contemplation. The following are the contributors to the scheme. Gokall Municipality, Rs. 20 a year ; Ramkan Mandi, Rs. 10 a year ; Athmi, Rs. 15 a year ; Nipani, Rs. 10 a year ; Belgaum, Rs. 120 a year ; District Local Board, Rs. 240 a year : Total Rs. 415. The staff for the new hospital is as follows : 1 Senior Hospital Assitant, 1 Junior Hospital Assistant, 2 Civil medical pupils, 1 Clerk, 2 Senior matrons, 4 Junior matrons, 1 Dispensary Servant, 2 Senior Ward Boys, 7 Junior ward boys, 1 Bhistie, 1 Cook Senior, 1 Cook Junior, 2 Sweepers, 1 Female Sweeper, 3 Peons, 8 Dhobis, 1 Muccadam and 2 Mallies. The district local Board contributes Rs. 600 a year, the municipality of Belgaum contributes nothing, the rest of the cost is met by Government.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied that, from the interesting account just read, the original Civil hospital was started in a small way 40 years ago and he much regretted that it should have taken such a long time to have such a beautiful building as the one he had come to open. However, the delay he thought would be amply compensated for in Belgaum having the best Hospital he had ever seen or opened in India. There are parts in it, said he, which are not found outside in this Presidency, which is one of the tests that it is the best. The materials and implements are all of the most modern kind and he was sure that the public will fully appreciate and resort to it in illness. The buildings have accommodation for every conceivable requirement and the needs of caste have been thoughtfully considered and executed.

He hoped to do much more and is anxious to make Belgaum a medical training centre. He appealed for an amount of public support for trained nurses and feelingly referred to the Fancy Fair held on the 9th and 10th instant in the Commissioner's bungalow. Mrs. Gibb, said His Excellency, with her large-hearted sympathy for suffering humanity, had collected a sum of Rs. 18,000 for the nursing fund in this Fair, and a touching fact in this connection is that three Lingait widows amply subscribed for the benefit of their sex, and His Excellency appreciated the willingness and kind heartedness of 90 per cent. of the Belgaum public in helping Mrs. Gibb to amass such a handsome sum. He required Rs. 3,000 more to complete the fund, and if those present would subscribe Rs. 580, Government, he said, would try to find the balance.

He exhorted the public to look to the new Civil Hospital as their own and not that of Government, and he hopes it would remain as a reminder of his sympathy that the sufferings of the poor are not forgotten.

Captain Westrop, R. E., then handed over the keys of the main buildings to His Excellency and the new Civil Hospital was then proclaimed open.

The party then drove round the Fort and town for sight-seeing.

From 12 to 1-30 p.m., His Excellency was interviewed by the following native gentlemen, each being allowed ten minutes.

(11) The Hon'ble Meherban Lakhamgauda Basaprabhu Sar Desai, of Wantmuri ; (2) Meherban Dateajirao Nagojirao Sar Desai, of Jamboti ; (3) Meherban Bhimrao Ramachandrarao Desai ; (4) Mr. Rudragauda Chanvirgauda Artal, Deputy Collector ; (5) Mr. Veshnu Raghunath Natu, (6) Mr. Ardesir Naoroji, (7) Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.

At 5 p.m. the Municipal Hall, which was gaily decorated, was fully crowded. The Vice-President of the Municipality read the following address :—

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

To H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C., Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency.—We the Municipal Councillors of the Town of Belgaum, on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of the town beg respectfully to offer your Excellency a most loyal and hearty welcome.

2. Belgaum being a purely agricultural district, the population of our town does not show that rapid increase by industrial activity and our resources are therefore very narrow. Owing to this limitation important sanitary measures such as system of drainage and water-supply cannot be undertaken. During the last decade our town has suffered severely from plague and the charges in connection with the recurring epidemics had at no time imposed such a strain upon the resources of the Municipality that but for the timely and liberal help of Government it would have been unable to meet charges on account of ordinary expenditure. We are however glad to be able to state that the comparative freedom of the city from plague during the last two or three years has enabled the Municipality to regain a position of financial equilibrium and very nearly to discharge its debt to Government.

3. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the Municipality has not neglected the needs of Primary Education Since 1903-04 the number of primary schools has increased from 10 to 15 and the number of scholars 11,000 to 15,000. The number of girls' schools has increased from 4 to 6 and the number of girls attending school from 200 to 500. The Mahomedan community is taking an increased interest in female education and only last year a second school was opened for Mahomedan girls and it is now largely attended. The expenditure on primary education has risen during the last five years from 10,000 to 15,000. The children of agricultural labourers are now charged the same reduced fees as the children of agriculturists who pay land revenue and local fund cess to Government. Some of the poor students in our suburban schools have been attracted to the schools in the adjacent towns of Shapur, Angal and Wadgaon in the Sangli and Kurundwad Estates where primary education is free. As your Excellency is a firm believer in the principle that the progress of a nation is in the proportion to the advance of popular education, we trust that the question of providing free primary education for the masses will receive strong support from your Excellency.

4. We are grateful to your Excellency for the deep sympathy which your Excellency has evinced for the suffering inflicted on the people by the plague. The pecuniary help rendered by Government to this district, including this town, for the purpose of supplying free hutting materials to the poor has been a great boon and we are still more grateful to Your Excellency's Government, for the grant of Rs. 50,000 made to this municipality for the purpose of enabling it to improve the Sanitary condition of the town.

5. The citizens of this town are grateful to Your Excellency for the enlargement of the elected element in the constitution of municipalities. We beg most humbly to suggest that the proportion of elected to nominated councillors be fixed at three-fourths and one-fourth respectively as in other parts of India, and that the election of President be based on a majority of votes and not on a fixed proportion. The latter condition will, we think, be in most cases impracticable and result in the nomination of President resting with Government as at present.

6. We also beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the increasing evil of drinking. The artisan and the poorer classes are being reduced to a miserable condition by this vice. Liquor shops were opened in this city after 1879 and since then the vice has been clearly on the increase. By limiting the number of these shops and the hours of sale, by restricting the sale to adult persons and by similar measures some improvement may be effected and we trust that in the interests of the moral and material progress of the people this question will receive your Excellency's earnest consideration.

7. We desire gratefully to acknowledge the interest evinced by Government in our town by the generous provision, at a cost of nearly three lakhs of rupees, of new buildings for the Civil Hospital.

8. We also feel bound to express our thanks to your Excellency for the various measures in contemplation or already undertaken by Government, such as agricultural improvements, an industrial survey, higher training in commercial subjects and the establishment of agricultural banks.

9. Before concluding we desire to assure your Excellency on behalf of ourselves and the citizens of Belgaum that we have no sympathy with any acts which lead to disorder. We trust that the present wave of unrest will soon pass and that progress in all directions will continue unhindered.

10. We again thank your Excellency as the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor of India for the great honour which your Excellency has conferred on our town by this visit, and we pray that peace and prosperity may always mark the term of your Excellency's Office.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Vice-President and Members of the Municipality of Belgaum :—I thank you cordially for the hearty welcome which you have given me. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to come among you and that I hope to be able to ascertain, by personal intercourse, your condition and requirements.

I am well aware that Belgaum has suffered severely in recent years from plague and that the resources of the Municipality have been much strained in consequence. I am glad to know that the liberal help given by Government and the comparative immunity of the last two years enabled you to overcome your epidemic, but plague still lingers here, and I trust that you are following the example of Poona, by winning the people over to inoculation as a safe and effective means of protection. The needless loss of life which goes on weekly is one of the saddest features in the present situation.

The figures in regard to primary education, which you have laid before me, are most gratifying. They show that in spite of the adverse condition the Municipality has increased the number of its schools and its expenditure by about 50 per cent. They also show that the people are beginning to realise the need of education and to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. It is particularly satisfactory to know that the Mahomedan community is taking an increased interest in female education. I am convinced that the training of girls will prove of great importance in helping the spread of education generally. The women in India, as elsewhere, is a strong influence in the household and the beautiful characteristics of Indian women will exert greater powers for good if their minds are developed and their outlook is broadened by education. I think that the concession of reduced fees to the children of agriculturist labourers, is a very wise step on your part, but I cannot hold out any hopes that primary education can be made universally free in the present condition. We must, as I have pointed out, first increase the salaries of school-masters and secondly increase the number of schools. I need not say that I take the keenest interest in these matters and I hope that we shall shortly be able to move in this direction. The only difficulty is the want of funds, and I do not think it would be just to make primary education free in existing schools, while a large part of the population is still unprovided with the means of education.

I am glad that you appreciate the changes, which are to be made in the constitution of the Municipality and the creation of a permanent elected majority; until experience of the working of the new system has been gained a further increase of the proportion of the elected members cannot be made. It rests with the citizens of Belgaum to make this system a success and to show that both elected and electors realise the full measure of their responsibilities. I have no doubt that you will justify my hopes.

As regards the election of a President, the Goverment and the Municipality have only one object and that is to secure the best man available. I am not prepared to agree that this object, is most likely to be obtained by a bare majority vote and I think that the concurrence of two-thirds of the Council is a distinct safeguard against a hurried decision, which might be arrived at largely by chance. This matter also is one which must await experience. I do not regard the present scheme as final. We shall continue to move forward, but we must be certain of our ground.

I can asure you that I am fully alive to the evils arising from an increase of drinking which I fear is going on in some parts of the Presidency. In Belgaum the annual consumption, per head, of intoxicating liquors shows a tendency to diminish in recent years, but this does not, of course, necessarily indicate greater temperance and it may be compatible with a growth of cases of individual excess. I explained my views on this question to a deputation which addressed me at Poona, but I fear that I was not understood in some quarters. A Committee will shortly assemble here to advise upon the generally control of the sale of liquor, and I hope that you will express your views freely and frankly before this body. Temperance reforms here, as in all other countries, must depend mainly upon private efforts for success, but it is the duty of Government to see that the people are not unnecessarily exposed to temperance and that facilities for drinking are restricted within reasonable bounds,

I am glad that you appreciate the contribution of Government towards the Civil Hospital, which I had the honour of opening this morning. It will be an institution of which Belgaum may well feel proud.

Government is, as you recognise, doing all that is possible to foster agriculture and industries. The measures which are being taken will in time bear rich fruit in promoting the prosperity of the people. In agriculture especially there is a wide field for increasing the production of the soil, by the application of improved methods based upon experiments scientifically carried out.

I accept with pleasure that the citizens of Belgaum have no sympathy with the party, who is endeavouring to create disorder. As I stated in the Legislative Council, the Government will, in the interest of the people, do its utmost to suppress the prevailing anarchy and race hatred, and to root out the bomb conspiracy, which has thrown an undeserved stain upon the fair fame of India and is already hampering progress in several ways. I claim your support in checking the participation of boys in a propaganda subversive of order and gravely injurious to their training for the duties of good citizenship. Government, as you have pointed out, has liberally assisted you it various derections and I count on your reciprocal cooperation in preventing the spread of anarchical ideas and the dissemination of falsehood. It is only by such co-operation that we can hope to allay the unrest and to secure the peaceful progress of the Presidency.

I thank you again for your kind reception and I cordially wish prosperity to Belgaum.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

NNITED PROVINCES TILL.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under til sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 6·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The rainfall in August was heavy and continuous and in places damaged the til crop. In September it was very light and enabled weeding operations to be properly done. The season has so far been favourable to the til crop, the prospects of which are almost uniformly good, and an outturn little short of the normal is anticipated. The area sown with til is at present estimated at about 3,15,000 acres which is about five per cent. less than the last year's area.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

Second forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1908-09. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 31·5 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The rain in August was heavy and continuous ; but that in September was very scanty. In the first week of this month light rain fell in all districts. A break then set in which lasted until almost the end of the month, when useful rain was received in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and parts of Oudh and Allahabad. Except in a few places where the cane crop was damaged by insects, the floods of August or the prolonged break of September, the rains have been beneficial on the whole ; and the prospects of the crop have improved since the first forecast was issued in August last. In the Meerut and Agra divisions the crop is reported to be healthy and flourishing and an outturn of 95 per cent. is expected at present. In the Allahabad division the crop is estimated at 85 per cent. ; in Rohilkhand at 80 ; and in the rest of the province at 75 per cent. No change in the area as estimated in the first forecast has been reported.

ASSAM COTTON.

The second forecast of the Cotton Crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1908-1909, reads:—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under Cotton Crop in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under Cotton in British India.] Owing to information received from Hill Tippera and Nowgong the estimate of the area in this province under cotton is now 80,4,000 acres this year against 78,800 acres last yeas. Since the first forecast the weather has been generally very favourable for the growth of the crop, but it is feared in the Garo Hills that the bolls will be injured by the recent frequent showers. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, however, a good outturn is expected.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged... ...	80,466	1
Dr. R. Rao	100	
Mrs. Meherbai Jehangirji Chichgar	51	
In memory of Mulla Vahejbhai...	25	
In memory of Chandabhai ...	25	
In memory of Aminabai (Ten)...	10	
Mr. Dadabhai Maneckji Shroff...	25	
Messrs S. and G. Khan	15	
A. Well-wisher	15	
Dear Mother	10	
An unhappy lady in memory of the 6th Anniversary of Bai Mithibai.	10	
Anonymous	5	
Nanabhoy-e-Kapadia.	2	
Parsi Students VII. 3. E. H. School.	2	
Total ...	80,761	1

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

Bombay, 18th October 1908.

THE NASIK CASE.

Further Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 17.

The case against Mr. Williams proceeded on Friday and Saturday.

Captain Bowden, 109th Infantry, was the first witness called. He deposed to having been Mr. Williams' guest. On Sunday afternoon he and Mr. Williams played golf together. After playing golf they returned to the pavilion at about 6-30 when he paid off his golf caddie, Haji Babul. At about 8-30 p.m. Mr. Williams and witness left the Golf Club in Mr. Williams' trap. Witness had his clubs in the trap. On the private Club Road they nearly ran into two carts without lights. Mr. Williams said he must get down and turn them as they had no right on the Club Road. Mr. Williams got down. Captain Bowden also got down, fearing Williams might be ill-treated by the natives in the cart of whom there were many. It was pitch dark and Captain Bowden collided with Mr. Williams coming back. He had been away about a minute. During that time witness had heard no cries or any noise. Mr. Williams did not seem angry or excited.

The next witness was Ramchandra Chatersing. In examination-in-chief, he stated he was in the cart on the Sunday. There were four pilgrims, himself, Bapu Laxman and Bhausing. The pilgrims were men. When the cart had got beyond the Gymkhana, a buggy came past. A Sahib got out of the buggy and spoke to Bhausing. He kicked the old man two or three times twice on the abdomen. As he was kicking, witness got out of the cart. Then the Sahib struck Bhausing on the nose. Afterwards witness and Bapu drove Bhausing to the temple. In the morning. Bhausing was taken to the hospital, but the doctor told them to bring a note from the Fouzdar. He was then taken back to the temple. There was a hard swelling of the size of a cricket ball, on his stomach.

Cross-examined : Is servant in Abdoolla's shop at Trimbuk and was sent with a chit to Abdoola's shop at Nasik. Never delivered chit, as the chit got wet on Tuesday when bathing after the funeral. So threw it away. Never went to Nasik shop. Made a statement to the Police Sahib which was true. Did tell Police Sahib that he did not see whether the Sahib had a carriage or not. Said this because confused on account of old man's death. Some of witness's statements to police were true, some not. It is true that witness did tell Police Sahib he did not see from what side Sahib came. Only saw Sahib when he got out of the cart. It is true witness did not know Sahib. Did tell the Police Sahib Sahib's name. Does not remember whether he told Police Sahib that he did not see the Sahib strike or kick Bhausing. May have said so, but was confused. Is now perfectly calm. It was in the temple witness first learned Sahib's name, by asking the old man. Saw two Sahibs. Told the Police Sahib there was only one Sahib. The Sahib struck Bhausing on the nose with his fist after he had fallen down. The assault took place two or three cubits in front of the cart. Bullocks were not restive. Did tell the Police Sahib bullocks were rather restive and swerved. Bhausing called out loudly when struck. Pilgrims also got out and stood 15 to 20 cubits behind the cart, until the Sahib had gone away. First came to know Bhausing's nose was bleeding in temple. Saw blood on shirt when Bhausing picked up. Did not tell this to police. Did not ask Bhausing where blood came from. At the temple the blood was conspicuous on Bhansing's shirt. Bhausing was my father-in-law. Did not mention this to anyone before.

To the Court.—Does not know how many people there were in second cart. Did not notice whether they were men or women.

Mahadeo Rowji said Teli was driving the second cart. Took passengers to Trimbuk on Saturday along with Bhausing. Brought them back on Sunday. Got to Nasik 8-30 or 9 p.m. Came by private road because Bhausing had no lamp. A buggy came from the opposite direction. The Sahib said, 'You have no lamp : stop the cart.' Sahib got out and went after Bhausing's cart. In about 15 or 20 minutes Sahib came back and got into the buggy. Witness caught up Bhausing's cart, Bhansing was lying on the road, Bhausing said 'Sahib has beaten and kicked my legs and stomach and struck me on the nose.' Does not know who drove Bhausing's cart afterwards.

Cross-examined (shown paper.) This signature is mine; made it yesterday in Mr. Williams Sahib's office. Also made statement to Police Sahib. This was true. Mr. Williams and Bapu Waman Pele were present when I made my signature. Did not tell them the whole story. What I told them was true. Bapu took it down. He did not afterwards read it over. Did not see who was in Bhausing's cart. Told the Police Sahib there were six Gujerati pilgrims in Bhausing's cart and no one else. Volunteers Bapu and Ramchandra were walking from Trimbuk. There was no room in Bhausing's cart for them. Told Police Sahib that after assault Bhausing drove his own cart. Now says never told Police Sahib this. Williams Sahib wanted me to say that Bhausing said he had been kicked by the Sahib or one of the bullocks. Refused to say this. Did not tell Police Sahib he found Bhausing standing by his cart. Right bullock was restive. It was new. Gangadhar Krishnaji had come for witness the previous morning and said the Sahib had sent for him. Went with Gangadhar to Mr. Williams' bungalow. Gangadhar did not say why Sahib wanted witness, Gangadhar did not tell witness that the previous day he had gone to Mr. Williams' bungalow and that Mr. Williams had sent him to Mr. Fourd, Superintendent of Police, The night of assault was very dark. Witness could see 10 or 15 paces. There were four men and two women in Bhausing's cart.

Amrit Ganpat Shinde, the Hospital Assistant, who examined Bhausing, said that on Monday morning at the hospital about 8 a.m., Bhausing, said some Sahib kicked him, and complained of pain in stomach (medical sheet put in), and examined Bhausing.

Cross-examined.—I did not refuse to admit Bhausing because he had not a chit from the police. Bhausing did not mention his nose. Did not see any blood on the clothes. No swelling on the stomach.

To the Court.—Bhausing was sitting. Witness told him to come to examination room. Bhausingh walked there alone and stood before witness. Case did not seem serious. There were no external marks of violence.

Haji Abdulla Dawoodshah said he was a Golf caddie No. 7, registered. On Sunday he carried clubs for Colonel Sahib (points out Captain Bowden). Colonel Sahib played with Mr. Williams. On returning to club Colonel Sahib paid witness four annas and took his clubs. Witness then took clubs belonging to Sahib whose arm was in a sling and whowas staying at Mr. Williams' bungalow. This Sahib told witness to take his clubs to the bungalow. Saw Williams Sahib and Colonel Sahib drive off in former's buggy. Then went to bungalow by side gate across the links. When witness was near first tee on the ladies links, saw two carts standing on road about 100 yards away. Sahib's buggy was also there. Mr. Williams was beating the cartman with kicks. Saw two or three kicks one on chest, and two or three on back. Saw Colonel Sahib get out of buggy. Recognised Bhausing from his voice when he cried out.

Cross-examined.—Has returned his Golf club number to Secretary. Was not told by him that his name was off the list. Goes to traveller's bungalow for work. Could see 100 paces quite easily. It was dark night, but there was light enough to see clearly. Made statement to Police Sahib. It was true. Did not tell him the Colonel Sahib ordered him to carry his clubs home. Did not tell Police Sahib Colonel Sahib would pay him at the bungalow. Did tell Police Sahib it was very dark. Did tell Police Sahib that Sahib with broken arm told him to take his clubs. Knows footpath across links. Generally use that path, Did not use it because was afraid as Sahib was beating Bhausing.

Why did you not go by the footpath ?

Witness after much fencing gave no answer. Did tell Police Sahib he knew Bhausing before. Did not tell Police Sahib Bhausing's cries drew his attention to the occurrence. Did not tell Police Sahib he did not know whether Colonel Sahib got out of trap or not.

To the Court:—Was confused at the time and did not notice how many carts there were. No one sat behind Williams Sahib and the Colonel Sahib in the buggy. Some one may have sat in front.

Laxman Ramji deposed to driving Bhausing's cart from the Wakdi Bara to the house where the pilgrims lived and back. He collected the fares. Bhausing was saying 'a Sahib struck him.' Witness asked people in cart who struck him They only replied—a Sahib.

Cross-examined : Did not recognise any pardeshis there. There were three Gujrati men and three Guzrati women in Bhausing's cart.

Sitaram Gangaram:—Bhausing lay on the ots of the temple groaning and saying 'a Sahib struck me.' Did not give Sahib's name. Said he had been kicked. The stomach felt hard to the touch. Was taken to hospital on Monday morning. Witness wired to his son on Monday.

Cross-examined : Got receipt for the wire. Gave it to his son on the 28th September (receipt tendered, but not put in, there being nothing on it to connect it with the case.) Sent telegram before going to hospital. The Doctor Sahib did not come and examine Bhausing. No one gave him medicine. Sat on hospital verandah for twenty minutes. Witness had gone out and cannot say what happened. Had never seen driver of cart in which we took Bhausing to hospital before or since.

Anandibai and Deoji were unimportant witnesses.

Dhond Waman Sangde, priest, deposed to party of about 22 pilgrims coming to his house on 25th and departing on 28th at 3 a.m. Took down their names at 3 a.m on 28th. Does not know which of them went to Trimbuk.

Nepal Gullu, Mr. Williams' syce, deposed to being with trap. Saw, Williams get down and then went to horse's head. Saw nothing and heard no cries.

Three punchnamas were then put in. (1) showing the position of the body when taken to the Collector's bungalow, (2) proving that the witness had failed to identify Mr. Williams, (3) showing the spot where golf caddy said he was.

Captain Marjoribanks, I.M.S., swore to making the "Post Mortem" examination. Death was due to peritonitis resulting from a blow or a fall.

Cross-examined.—If the prosecution story was true as to the kicks the body would not have been in the state it was. The swelling like a cricket ball was due probably to an old rupture which must have protruded at times for years. The deceased was totally blind in the left eye and largely blind in the right. He could not have been kicked on Sunday night as sworn to.

An application was then made for an adjournment to secure the presence of the Guzerati pilgrims. This was strenuously opposed by Mr. Binning on three grounds. (1) That search for these pilgrims should have been made a fortnight ago, not yesterday. (2) That the evidence as to what pilgrims were there was entirely contradictory. Some describing them as four men pilgrims, others as four men and two women pilgrims, and others as three men and three women pilgrims. The action did not contemplate an indefinite search of this sort. (3) That in view of the disgraceful character of the evidence produced, no postponement should be granted. Mr. Williams had already suffered much expense and endless worry and, in view of the obviously concocted character of the evidence, no postponement should be granted.

An adjournment was granted till Friday the 23rd on two grounds. (1) That every one who was present should be produced. (2) That the Superintendent of Police's evidence should be taken.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

The "Ikdam" of Constantinople expresses the belief that in this Turco-Bulgarian business one or two Powers are trying to fish in troubled waters, but that Turkey will avoid falling into such an ambush. There can be no doubt that if all the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin were sincerely united in pressing Bulgaria to withdraw from a position which is at once illegal and dangerous to the maintenance of peace, the whole matter would be speedily arranged and international anxiety be at an end. But Balkan affairs have ever been enveloped in an atmosphere of intrigue promoted by conflicting interests and this was well seen in the history of Austria's action in connection with the Novi Bazar railway question a short time back. At present the Turco-Bulgarian business has reached a dead-lock the continuance of which is dangerous from several points of view. Turkey has appealed to the Powers to intervene actively with Bulgaria in order to ensure respect for the Treaty of Berlin, but I scarcely think that this step will meet with the success which regard for justice should ensure for it and in this respect one chief consideration must occur that any student of European politics who has followed the phases of the near Eastern question during the last three decades, and it is this;" Do Russia, or Austria or Germany really desire the constitution of a really reformed and strong Turkey capable of defending her territorial integrity and of maintaining order in her own house ?" I fear that a sincere reply that this question can only be given in the negative. Moreover Turkey has to reckon with the ambitions of Bulgaria, Greece and Servia. In fact Turkey is surrounded by enemies hungering to despoil her and it may be that reform has come too late to save her from the fate to which she so long appeared to be predestined.

A DANISH SCANDAL.

A very great sensation has been created in Denmark by the resignation and subsequent arrest of M. Alberti, Minister of Justice, owing to defalcations to a large amount, close upon one million sterling discovered in his accounts. M. Alberti, a man of 57 enjoyed, the highest reputation for ability and zeal since he became a member of the Government seven years ago, although his autocratic methods were much criticised. When he resigned the post of Minister of Justice he retained the position of president of the Seeland Peasants Savings Bank, Director of the Danish Peasants Butter Exportation Company and Director of the Peasants Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He enjoyed almost to the last the full confidence of M. Christensen, the present Premier, Charges were made against M. Alberti in the Chamber that he was abusing his position and feathering his own nest and that of his friends and a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry was instituted which reported that the charges were not without foundation, but the Government nevertheless declared that the Commission had not proved any of the accusations. Finally he retired from the Cabinet on the pretext of ill-health and shortly afterwards the discoveries were made which led to his arrest. M. Alberti was Minister of Justice from July 24, 1901, to July 24, 1908, during all which time he must have carried on a system of plunder to a large extent. The Danish newspapers regard his career as a national misfortune and a national shame calculated to injure Denmark's hitherto excellant credit and reputation abroad. The full extent of Alberti's frauds—and forgery is stated to have been one of them—is still in doubt, but is not estimated as much less than a million sterling of which the greater part seems to have been dissipated in Stock Exchange speculations including large transactions in London. His accounts were found to be in a state of incredible disorder and he divulges very little. On the night before he confessed his guilt he burnt many important documents. He is supposed to have confessed hoping to obtain some mitigation of punishment as a serious disease renders him unwilling to face the prospect of a long term of imprisonment. Public opinion is however so exasperated against him that he is not likely to find much mercy at the hands of his judges like many another 'Mercedet' of the same type. He succeeded in inspiring unlimited confidence in a large class although destrusted by a discerning few who had watched his career from the beginning. The King at first requested M. Christensen to retain office until Parliament, met but the Premier, utterly discredited as he had become, did not feel equal to this and a new Cabinet was formed by M. Nurguard the Finance Minister. It is expected that the poorer victims of M. Alberti's frauds—and they are very numerous—will receive assistance from the State.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

Death of the Editor at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

I much regret to record the death, in the Walker Hospital here to-day, from the after effects of fever, of Mr. F. Stevenson, Editor, "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore. Mr. Stevenson came up to Simla about ten days ago to recruit his health after an attack of fever, and it was thought, until yesterday, that he was progressing favourably.

The funeral will be to-morrow afternoon. He will be mourned by a wide circle of friends amongst whom he was both respected and beloved. In his death Journalism in India loses one of its best and ablest representatives.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The funeral of the late Mr. F. Stevenson took place this afternoon and was largely attended, the Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson, the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller, the Hon. Mr. Meston and Colonel Dunlop Smith being amongst those who were present at the Cemetery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 17.

The Mountain Battery and 128th Pioneers returned this morning to Quetta from Kalat.

The troops under the command of Colonel Brownrigg looked remarkably fit, after their long march.

The 106 Hazaras are expected back on the 26th instant.

THE "PONS ASINORUM."

The Maximum Score.

A CORRESPONDENT recently had an argument respecting the highest possible score in a rubber at Bridge. By one it was stated to be a little over nineteen hundred.

This is how our correspondent won his little bet that a higher score is possible :—

I think, dear friend you'll deem me somewhat lazy,
And hope my mind has ceased to be both nebular and hazy
About the Bridge device you set, concerning which we made our bet.

To find the maximum of scores at Bridge, without revoking,
Kept me awake and banished snores and really was provoking.
For solving problems in one's head is best attempted out of bed.

The journey in the railway train, as Ness has written Evie,
Still found me working might and main while travelling with your nevvy ;
Until at last, with joyful shout, I told him I had found it out.

I think you'll find if A and B can play as I describe it,
And make odd tricks alternately with Y. Z.—vide liget.
They've fourteen chances in each game of scoring honours to their name.

Say Clubs are trumps ; A then must hold five honours ; B chicane hand.
While every time the odd trick's told, Y. Z. must bear with pain and
Find A and B will in their score above the line write 44.

When each score stands below the line two-eight, then A declares
"No trumps," and straightway springs a mine on poor Y. Z. for B shares.
100 aces and grand slam, which makes Y. Z. exclaim, "O ! dear."

This ends first game, and you will find A's total is eight, four, nought ;
While Y and Z are left behind with "love" above (don't fear ought.)
Yet Y prepares to deal with zest. "Hope springs eternal in the breast."

The game proceeds again. 'Tis strange that Clubs continues still trumps.
The single trick each deal doth range betwixt the two, as skill jumps.
And every time the odd tricks turned full 44 A. B. have earned.

So 28 the score is all : Y thinks his chance at last come,
And calls "No trumps," but swift his fall for B no longer looks glum
When A lays down upon the table 100 aces, Z looks sable.

Y wins the trick and game, but yet A's score mounts up apace,
For, taking off Y's twelve, we get just seven nought four to place
As net result of game the second ; though game to Y and Z is reckoned.

A deals to open game the third—to shorten this narration
(For surely it must seem absurd and "baffle all creation")
That Fortune should be blindly led to favour A and ruin Z)—

It is a fact that game the third resembled to a tittle
The first, so this is what occurred, that A and B seemed little
In Y Z's eyes but clever sharps, who never would play on angel's harps.

The rubber ended ; Y looked blue, while Z reviewed the tall score.
A smiled at B and said "It's true the figure's two four eight four"
Then winked at B and blandly said, "I think it's time to go to bed.

W. P.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Glasgow."

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. "City of Glasgow," Commander W. W. Greenhorn expected to arrive here on the 21st inst., midday. Passengers will be landed at Prince's Dock Wall.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Affleck, Mr J D
Amoore, Mr H J
Andrew, Mr T A
Arbuthnot, Mr C W E
Lesson Ball, Mrs T
Bates, Mr A
Bergmann, Mr E
Boys, Mrs G P, infant and nurse
Blore, Major H R
Canney, Mr C C
Clayton, Mr S C
Cooper, Major W G
Laurie Coulson, Mr and Mrs
Forrest, Mr G H
Fothergill, Mr P H
Gadsby, Mr R
Glenny, Mr V W
Gordon, Mr F L
Ian Grant, Mr
Hawker, Miss S
Mendrey, Mr
Harold Holmes, Mr
Job, Mr C B
Labrow, Mrs E E and infant
Lemon, Mr R F
Macnee, Mr E A
Minshull, Mr W A
Morris, Mr D J
Jas Muir, Mrs
M'leod, Mr W N
Northcote, Mr H T
Owen, Mr A
Shirres, Mr and Mrs L P
Silk, Miss L
Sitwell, Mrs S dney A H child and nurse
Stuart, Miss R G
Alleyne Taylor, Mrs
Watson, Miss N L
Woodcock, Capt E E
Wright, Mr A C
Glassbrook, Mr
Browne, Mr and Mrs R J
Drake-brockman, Mr G T
Kellerashen, Mr
Nelson, Mr and Mrs J C
Powell, Major S H
Spence, Mr
Ashby, Miss
Boilard, Mrs
Brokenshaw, Mr A
Buchanan, Mrs A M
Goldstein, Mrs E Von
Hawkins, Miss
Hicks, Lieut G C
Lieden, Mr and Mrs F E
Everett Poole, Lieut E J
Scroggie, Mrs
Smith, Mrs D

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Browne, Mr and Mrs R J
Drake-brockman, Mr G T
Kellerschen, Mr
Nelson, Mr and Mrs J C
Powell, Major S H
Spence, Mr
Thomson, Capt D C
Adams, Mr and Mrs R A
Davies, Mr H H
M'intyre, Col D M
Bergira Ayah, Miss

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Burns, Miss

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Cartwright, Mrs G S and nurse and infant
Coke, Capt and Mrs A J P and infant
Cooper, Mrs P T child, infant and nurse
Granville, Mrs
Jessie Granville, Miss
Gertrude Granville, Miss
Roberts, Lieut and Mrs W H
Gray, Miss
Rowan, Lieut Col and Mrs H D and two children
Southey, Mrs M H
Stevenson, Mrs H W
White, Mr C F
Field, Mr O E
Speirs, Mrs J F and two children
Williamson, Mrs W P and three daughters

NAPLES TO KARACHI.

Folger Osborne, Capt and Mrs C F

WE are informed that a marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Bhamog Burma, on the 14th December, between Capt. H. E. Henderson, of the Royal Artillery, Inspector of Artillery to the Burma Military Police, youngest son of Major-General P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., and Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Ratcliff Ellis, of The Hollies, Wigan.

MR. JUSTICE Macleod, whose term as additional Judge of the High Court, expires on November 9, will go to Calcutta as an expert in relation to the proposed new Insolvency Act. Mr. Justice Knight reverts to his office of Principal Judge in Sind on the return of Mr. Justice Beaman from leave. On the expiration of the current official year Mr. Oliver's time will be up, and Mr. R. D. Sethna will be in charge as Master in Equity.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Thirteenth Extra Meeting.

END OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 17.

THERE were seven races framed for decision at the final rendezvous on the picturesque course and well-appointed lawns of the summer capital. Owing to another "divided" field, however, an eighth event found room on the card, and some excellent sport was witnessed by quite as large a gathering of enthusiasts as have regularly represented the local population of residents and visitors, as well as that of the busier City, which an excellent service of "Specials" helps along from the other side of the Ghats:

As was announced last week, Mr. Cecil Gray arrived by the mail to take over the Secretarial duties once more from Captain Hughes. The latter's tenure of office has been completely successful, and, although he is now due to return to his regiment, it is understood that he will again be in charge of the W. I. T. C. interests before very long.

The following are the details :—

THE PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Burton's Cracker, 8st 6lbs .....Firth 1
Mr Galstaun's Matalgia, 8st 12lbs.....Robinson 2

Betting :—2's on Matalgia and 6 to 4 against Cracker.

From the rising of the barrier, Cracker shewed Matalgia the way. Down the straight, the latter made an effort, but Cracker held him safe, winning by 3 lengths. Time—1min. 4secs.

THE NURSERY CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Suleman's Hamayoon, 8st .....Mujeed 1
Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, 8st 11lbs...Omerkhan 2
Sheth bin Saif's Asi, 8st 4lbs .....Southall 3
Mr. Newton's Sanjakshar, 8st 7lbs.....Yussuff 4

Also ran.—Muzloom, 9st 1lb ; Retriever, 8st 11lbs; Fallah, 8st 10lbs; Orby, 8st 9lbs ; Gazban, 8st 8lbs; Hobyian, 8st 5lbs ; Hasty Jack, 8st 2lbs ; Raffles, 7st 7lbs ; Selection, 7st 6lbs ; and Virtuous Boy, 6st 12lbs, carried 7st 1lb.

Betting.—4 to 1 Hamayoon, 5 to 1 Hobyian, 6 to 1 Sanjakshar and Raffles; 7 to 1 Selection; and 8 to 1 Light and Muzloom.

The race was a good one. At the start, Hamayoon, Orby, and Hobyian leading in a bunch. At the bend Light came after the leader, both under whip, but later, Hamayoon answering grandly, won by a length and a quarter ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 10 1-5secs.

THE FINAL WALTER PLATE.—One mile.

Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore, 10st 8lbs .....
Captain the Hon'ble Bingham 1
Mr Cosen's Umutbee, 11st 7lbs, carried 12st.....
Southall 2
Mr G K's Wolferton, 9st 8lbs...Captain Hopwood 3
Captain McNeile's White Heather, 10st 9lbs, carried 11st 2lbs .....Evans 4

Also ran.—Lady Sarsfield, 10st. 4lbs., and St. Michael, 10st. 2lbs carried 10st. 9lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Cairnsmore, 4 to 1 Umutbee and White Heather, 5 to 1 Wolferton, and 8 to 1 St. Michael.

St. Michael led out from Wolferton, White Heather, and Amutbee ; at the bend Wolferton led from Umutbee, but in the straight Cairnsmore came outside to win comfortably by a length, a dead heat between the next two. Time—1min 46 3-5secs.

THE FIRST ARAB PLATE—One mile.

Mr. Wahed's Wild Poppy, 7st. 6lbs. .....Killorn 1
Mr. Runchordas's Ashroff, 8st. 3lbs. .....Evans 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Syed's Diler Jung, 8st 12lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr. Adil's Dumra, 8st 8lbs .....Oomerkhan 4

Also ran :—Gladiator, 9st 5lbs ; Merrily, 9st ; Safoog, 8st 9lbs; Moscow, 8st 4lbs; Bendigo, 8st 4lbs; Antica, 8st 3lbs; Brutus, 8st 1lb; Arab Sheik, 7st 12lbs; and Recruit, 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Wild Poppy and Diler Jung, 6 to 1 Safoog, Dumra, Ashroff and Brutus ; and 8 to 1 Bendigo and Merrily.

Ashroff led from Gladiator and Wild Poppy. After a furlong Wild Poppy led from Gladiator, Ashroff, and Dumra. In the bend Ashroff came up to the leader, followed by Dumra and Diler Jung. It was a great race, in the straight Wild Poppy just staying out a neck, one and a quarter between the next two, closely followed by the fourth. Time—1min. 53secs.

THE FINAL PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's St. Patrick, 8st 3lbs.....Killorn 1
Messrs Goculdas and Jones' Sacristan II, 8st 11lbs, Robinson 2
Mr DeSouza's Winsome, 6st 8lbs.....Ferguson 3
Aga Shah's Forfeit, 8st 4lbs .....Kamad 4

Also ran.—Zotique, 8st 2lbs ; Jolly Abbot, 8st, and Conscience, 6st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens St. Patrick ; 4 to 1 Forfeit and Zotique ; 6 to 1 Jolly Abbot and Conscience.

Forfeit led from Zotique and Jolly Abbot ; at five furlongs Jolly Abbot came in to the lead, St. Patrick making up ground, till he led in the bend, followed by Winsome. Down the straight Sacristan put in a run outside, but St. Patrick won comfortably by two and a half lengths; one and a quarter length between second and third. Time—1min 31secs.

THE LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr Adil's Zari, 7st 10lbs .....Heroo 1
Mr Syed Naji's Sahoon, 8st .....Native 2
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan, 8st 3lbs, carried 8st 6lbs .....Taylor 3
Mr Adil's Plassy, 7st 12lbs .....Baichan 4

Also ran.—Sabah, 9st 10lbs ; Shere Ali, 9st 6lbs ; Shanwar, 9st 1lb ; Mountain King, 8st 13lbs ; Najmi, 8st 10lbs; Lassa, 8st 8lbs; Engine, 8st 6lbs ; Murzook, 8st; Gaucho, 7st 13lbs; Jalmood, 7st 12lbs; Amani, 7st 3lbs; Gwalior, 7st 1lb., carried 7st 4lbs; and Virtuous Bay, 6st 9lbs, carried 7st.

Betting.—3 to 1 Sabah, 5 to 1 Mountain King and Gori, 6 to 1 Sherali, 7 to 1 Heshan, and 8 to 1 Plassy and Shanwar.

Shere Ali led out, followed by Sabah and Mountain King. but after less than a furlong Mountain King led. In the bend, Zari came up, passing the leader from Hishan, with Plassy wide outside in the straight. It was an exciting race, but Zari staying on lasted out a strong run from Sahoon, winning by a length and a half ; a neck separating second and third. Time—1min. 9 2-5secs.

THE EASTERN SELLING PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Razak's Osborne, 9st 4lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr Goculdas' Prince Chestnut, 7st 11lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr Essaye's Little Joker, 8st 13lbs.....Southall 3
Mr. Kapadia's Settler, 8st. 2lbs.....Ferguson 4

Also ran.—Napoleon, 7st. 12lbs ; Sunlight, 7st. 9lbs ; Hullo, 7st, 8lbs ; and Martyn, 7st. 4lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Hullo and Little Joker, and 5 to 1 Osborne and Settler.

Osborne led from Napoleon and Hullo, and in the bend Settler came in the middle with Little Joker at a distance. Osborne held these safe, also a late run outside by Prince Chestnut, and won by a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time.—1min. 23 4-5secs.

THE SECOND ARAB PLATE—One mile.

Mr Foraje's Saree, 7st 6lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr Runchordas' Spearmint, 8st 2lbs.....Evans 2
Mr Newton's Hadee, 8st 7lbs.....Jussuff 3
Mr Hoosain Obaied's Dhafer, 8st 10lbs.....Taylor 4

Also ran.—Alma, 9st 8lbs ; Meazer, 9st 3lbs ; Young Kohinoor, 9st 2lbs; Vasco, 8st 7lbs ; Amood, 8st 6lbs; Meomim, 8st 1lb ; Scarlet, 7st 10lbs ; and Ajeel, 7st 9lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Dhafer, 4 to 1 Hadee, 5 to 1 Ajeel, 6 to 1 Alma, 7 to 1 Meazer and Spearmint, and 8 to 1 Vasco and Amood.

Meomim led out, followed by Dhafer, Hadee, and Amood. In the bend, Dhafer came into the lead, with Hadee outside him, and they raced together down the straight. Saree, however, against the railings with Spearmint outside put in a strong run, Saree getting home and winning by half a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 53 2-5secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE first part of the Eighteenth Annual Sporting Meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was completed last Saturday, when eleven events were gone through. The attendance in the Gymkhana pavilion was even fuller than on the two previous occasions and enthusiasm ranged very high. To add to the attractions, the Band of the 1st Battalion of the B. B. & C. I. Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the able direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, was requisitioned and choice selections of music were contributed.

Of the events, two were the finals of the "100 yards Flat" and of the "120 yards hurdles." Captain O'Brien who was expected to capture both, secured only third place in the former, apparently due to the poor start he took, but in the second he was an easy first, the rest being nowhere. In the "Long Jump" Baker won from O'Brien with 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 4 inches.

Twenty-four had entered for the "Sack Race" which it was intended to run in heats but as only nine turned out, the result was decided at the first venture, Stewart winning with ease. "Tilting the Bucket" had enlisted twelve fares but only seven took part in the competition. Baker wheeled by Saward was successful in almost all his attempts and they were awarded first place, while Hardie and Gedlis and Bradshaw and Tressilian secured the next positions. A strong struggle was witnessed in the tug-of-war, the competing teams, Gymkhana Rugby-players and "G" Co., B. V. R. "A" being about evenly matched, the latter pulling away eventually.

There were three handicap flat races and the first for 150 yards Moir annexed after a good race between him, Hearson and Baker. The 220 yards fell to Baker after a great fight with O'Brien. The third on the programme was the "Veterans' Race," 120 yards, wherein allowances were given according to the respective sojourns of the competitors in India and the East. Names of all the entrants are given below. Eight only of the sixteen competed and Mr. A. K. Oliver of the High Court with a start of forty yards won easily.

There was some disappointment, however, that hale and hearty athletes like the President of the Gymkhana, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. R. Proctor, Major Muirhead of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Solicitor General, did not compete to just possibly make a closer finish of the event.

The half-mile flat found only eight out of the twelve at the gate and Weber, as in the Marathon Race, held the lead with Moir and Cunliffe in second and third places. In the run home, however, Moir displaced Weber and finished first by a good ten yards. Cunliffe, throughout the journey, kept a steady pace, but he could only secure the third place and another lap or two would probably have suited him better.

The closing event of the afternoon, the quarter-mile Obstacle Race for the "G" Co. B. V. R., drew out a good baker's dozen. It was the most amusing event of the day and all the spectators betook themselves to the various obstacles to witness more closely the manner in which they would be negotiated. Whiting, Halliwell and Hewlett finishing in the order of their names were the only three who did the distance with any amount of success, the rest giving up midway or only turning up in time for smokes and port wine.

That this has been a very successful meeting, there can be no two opinions but more of the members should have been competing on the last day. On the opening day, the scratchings were few but on Saturday the case was discouragingly otherwise. In the handicap races there has been the usual dissatisfaction at the apportionment of allowances, and we are informed many would-be competitors kept away on that account. The starting also—the Hon'ble Mr. A. Hill-Trevor being away at Poona—was, notably in the hundred yards flat race, the cause of some adverse criticism.

As part second, the Mounted Sports are to take place on 22nd, 24th and 26th instant, a few further remarks are held over for that opportunity.

Details:—

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Final.)
(Challenge Cup.)

C D Baker 1
T J Reed 2
Captain E O'Brien 3

Also competed : F. Hearson, C. M. Ward and E. L. Sim. From a poor start, Baker was the earliest out and although Reed and O'Brien tried hard to get level with him, he was never headed Time—11 3-5secs.

LONG JUMP.

F. Hearson, 19ft 9in..... 1
Captain E O'Brien, 19ft 4in..... 2
C. D. Baker, 18ft 4½ in 3

Also competed : B. G. Gillett, R. D. England.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—(Final.)

Captain E O'Brien 1
R. D. England 2
C. M. Ward 3

Also competed : D. Moir.

O'Brien leading from start to finish won comfortably by about 12 yards. Time—16 2-5 secs.

SACK RACE.

J. Stewart 1
M. H. Paul 2
Hewlett 3

Also competed : J. H. Hardie, W. F. Rutherford, A. R. Bussey, H. J. Dibbs, J. Stopford Taylor and A. S. Tressilian.

Only nine of the 24 members originally entered competed.

150 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Handicap).

D. Moir (Handicap 2 yds) 1
F. Hearson (2 yds) 2
C, D Baker (2 yds)..... 3

Also competed : E. T. Halliwell (3 yds.), J. E. P. Curry (5 yds.), Capt. E. O'Brien (scr.), R. Denso (3 yds.), W. H. Cole (5 yds.)

Moir was the earliest out but at the finish a close race was witnessed between him, Hearson and Baker the leader winning by about two feet only.—Time 15 2-5 seconds.

TILTING THE BUCKET.

H. D. Saward, C. D. Baker 1
J. H. Hardie, A. Gedlis 2
J. P. Bradshaw, A. S. Tressilian 3

Also competed : E. R. H. Jackson and B. G. Gillett, E. S. Carter and J. E. P. Curry, N. B. Kinnear and W. F. Rutherford, O. Whiting and A. R. Bussey.

1-2 MILE FLAT RACE.

D Moir..... 1
H G Weber 2
Lieut. Cunliffe 3

Also competed : B. S. Carter, O. Whiting, E. T. Halliwell, A. S. Tressilian, N. Illingworth.

Weber led out and kept up his lead till within a hundred yards of the winning post, where Moir passed him and the latter won easily.—Time 2min. 13secr.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE—(HANDICAP).

Handicap.

C. D. Baker..... 3 yds..... 1
Capt. E. O'Brien..... 1 yd..... 2
J. E. P. Curry..... 6 yds..... 3

Also competed : F. Hearson (2yds.), E. T. Halliwell (10 yds.), D. Moir (scr.), W. H. Cole (12 yds.).

Cole, who was allowed 12 yards, was leader of the field till in front of the Pavilion where Baker, O'Brien and Curry in succession displaced him. A desperate struggle was witnessed between Baker and O'Brien, the former getting home by about a foot. Time 24 3-5 secs.

VETERANS' RACE—120 YARDS FLAT RACE.

	No. of years in India or East.	Handicap.
A. K. Oliver.....	35	40 yds..... 1
W. C. Waite.....	23	18 yds..... 2
F. Clarke.....	27	26 yds..... 3

Also competed :—

W. A. Haigh-Brown.....	17	7 yds
Commander D. Vines...	25	22 „
O. C. B. Wimbush.....	17	7 „
A. Cameron.....	13	3 „
R. W. L. Dunlop.....	18	3 „

Others who entered but not competed :—

The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Russell	30	32 yds
W. H. Cole.....	14	4 „
Major Muirhead.....	14	4 „
H. E. R. Proctor.....	20	12 „
J. S. Bruce.....	14	4 „
M. R. Jardine	14	4 „
R. W. Harter.....	19	10 „
J. C. G. Bowen.....	16	6 „

TUG-OF-WAR FINAL).

RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM. "G" Co. B. V. R. "A" TEAM.

B. G. Gillet	H. F. Busch
H. D. Saward	E. R. H. Jackson
A. Tressilian	C. D. Baker
C. M. Ward	J. S. Milne
A. M. Cassells	F. Hearson
J. E. B. Hotson	H. B. Saxby
J. E. Hardie	A. J. Gorrie
C. R. Cole	H. Crawshaw.

The sides were very evenly matched and after a strong struggle, the Volunteers at last pulled their opponents over.

1-4 MILE OBSTACLE RACE.

(Open to members of "G" Co., B. V. R. only) Cup presented by Capt. H. F. Busch.

O. Whiting.....1
E. T. Halliwell 2
Hewlett.....3

About ten others competed.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 1908.

This Tournament held at Poona is open to teams from

1. Any recognised European Club, Civil or Military.
2. One British Cavalry Infantry Regiment.
3. 4 Batteries of Artillery, combined.
4. British officers of any 4 Native Regiments.

Entries (with Entrance Fee Rs.10) to reach Hony Secy. for Hockey Poona Gymkhana by the 9th Nov.

Ties drawn at Poona-Gymkhana at 6-30 P.M. on 10th Nov.

Tournament commences November 16th.

Particulars on application to

LIEUT. H.N.K. BEHMNER, 114th MAHRATTAS,
HON. SECY., AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

"OUR LOCAL MARATHONS."

The Gym was crowded to a chair,
And all were bent upon
Seeing the start and finish of
The five-mile Marathon.

A glorious eve of course it was,
And when close on the sign
Of striking 5-45 p.m.,
The "Stickers" toed the line.

They really looked a sturdy pack :
I read "First" in each one's mind,
But I noticed some ran awfully well—
A mile or two behind.

At any rate, they started well,
And Weber took the lead,
But Bussey and Cole couldn't "web" him in,
For they ran at a "Weary Willie" speed.

But by degrees Cole fell away,
And finally "fell out ;"
Then Cunliffe, opening out his stride,
Left Hay & Co. South.

This nearly made me give a shout
"Hurry up! Do you G. M. Ward,"
But he tried in vain to "Ward" him off,
So he felt extremely bored.

1 "Curry" favour with no one,
But merely have my say :
For if Curry had stepped out earlier,
He would not have accompanied Hay.

Hay ran away fairly well, I thought,
With a tendency to be "w(a)iting,"
So Whiting took advantage of this
And thought the idea quite delighting.

Cunliffe by this time was on his way home—
With Hall a fairly good second,
And I thought he would "haul up" to him further on,
(Of course, that was just how I reckoned).

No! Cunliffe was not "having any" at all,
So he cantered home first past the "russey";
Then four minutes afterwards Hall "rolled in,"
And the third place came gasping to Bussey.

So runners, in future, take Cunliffe's advice,
If first you do want to come in,
First keep a few yards ahead of the second
And it's a hundred to nil that you win.

Those readers, while scanning to-day's "Bombay Gazette,"
Whose names are so misplaced by me,
If somewhat offended, they surely will get
My sincerest apology.

C. A. K.

INSANITARY ANDHERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your Friday's issue there is a letter about Andheri, signed "One Disgusted" I endorse everything he has said. I would like to point out to the authorities concerned, such as the Collector and the Commissioner N. D. that it is high time that they should take immediate steps to put a stop to the nuisance complained of. And further I would bring to the notice of the public that in the "heart of the village" there are "pits" where they put all the kutchraof the village which is injurious to the public health from a sanitary point of view. The insanitary condition is the cause of the outbreak of malaria and also of plague. For the last four months up to now you will find in almost every house two or three cases of fever. Plague was their visitor also. Since the Municipality was started up to now nothing has been done as far as sanitation is concerned. Andheri is frequented by the members of the Jackal Club and many Europeans reside there. I am a frequent visitor to Andheri on account of the property I possess I think it is high time that the nuisance complained of should be removed at once.—Yours etc.,

P. C.

AT their last meeting the Simla Municipal Committee passed resolutions placing on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Beresford Wallis. Resident Engineer, who is about to retire and voting him three months gratuity. Mr, Macfarlane, his successor, takes over charge on the 1st proximo.

CRICKET RETROSPECT.

Lovers of Cricket in Bombay are at length able to look back on a Cricket season with almost unqualified satisfaction. Our old enemy, the rain, caused the total abandonment of four matches and did its best to ruin more than one of those in which a start was made, but in Monsoon Cricket one cannot hope for a succession of fine Saturdays, and on the whole we have not much to grumble about.

The Gymkhana record of 10 victories, one defeat, and 5 matches drawn, is a highly creditable one, the more so as in most cases the victories were by a fairly generous margin and the drawn games left in a not unfavourable position, with the exception of that vs. The Baronet C. C. when our opponents collared the Gymkhana bowling but declared their innings so late as to rob the game of all interest. Added to the fine Gymkhana record, we saw the Presidency inflict crushing defeats on the Hindus and Parsis in the Triangular Contest, and the cup of our joy was full.

The shadow of the Poona-Presidency match and that horrible collapse in the fourth innings still hangs over us but, as I am dealing with Bombay cricket, perhaps I may be allowed to draw a veil over it and consign it to oblivion. Particularly graceful and appropriate was the presentation to Captain Greig at the close of the Hindu match. His record for Presidency cricket is a remarkable one and h's performances this year in Bombay must rank with the best. An average of 61 for four completed innings is one of which any man might be justifiably proud and, taking into account the fact that Greig was far from fit at the time, we can only wonder the more. He is still good for several years of Cricket and we look to see him give many more fine displays and again set the example that has led the Presidency team to victory this year. To revert briefly to the big matches here—it is a moot point and one that it were futile to discuss whether the presence of Warden in the Parsi team would have "made the difference" and whether the spin of the coin was responsible for the turn in the tide of the fortunes of the Presidency, but I may be pardoned for saying that the Poona match led one to expect the "same old collapse" on the slightest provocation down here. Suffice it to say that the tables were turned, and handsomely at that, and our congratulations are with one and all of those who contributed to the result.

Now to revert to purely local cricket. First of all a word of congratulation to Vines on the success that has attended his efforts and the efforts of his team. Vines took over the captaincy at a time when Bombay cricket was fairly discredited. Last season's record was far from flattering and with Powell and Cheetham away things looked unpromising enough. To do Vines justice he has done wonders towards restoring keenness and interest, and his nightly musings over changes of bowling and alterations in the field, that would have left a less stalwart man worn and haggard, have merely left him smiling and have moreover been attended with the success that they deserved—not that the superseded bowlers always quite agreed with him! But that is another story! It must, of course, be admitted that he had a rare infusion of fresh blood on which to draw. Captain Turner, Marris, Townend, Phillips, Alexander, and Hearson came into the team for the first time and though Marris, who started so brilliantly, was soon removed to another sphere of activity, yet Turner and Townend were conspicuously good throughout, Phillips brought a big reputation as a batsman and did his best work with the ball, and Alexander and Hearson both did some good things. Of the old brigade Milne was as good as ever, Clark invaluable, and Coombs at times, brilliant while he always showed a marked partiality for 'rabbits' at the tail. Stileman was hindered by a strained side and could not bowl much, though he made runs once or twice, notably at Poona. Sanderson and Farquharson behind the sticks were good enough for any company and took the few opportunities left them by the others to make runs. West was not quite up to his form of last year though on three occasions he rendered yeoman service and usually managed to stop for some time, being content to let his companion score. Unfortunately his bowling fell off badly and seemed to lose all its sting. In the later matches Christie and Baker were always good for runs. Lastly, E. C. Reid, who had been playing very well for the "B" team, was given a chance and came out with an average of 41,—for four completed innings, while Hewlett, the "B" team bowler, brought off a fine performance vs. the Y. M. C. A..

The "B" team under Gordon did far better than last year and must have come out with a far more flattering record.

The trip to Ahmednagar was a decided success in every way and I hope will be repeated next year, while the season ended with another newly-arranged fixture vs. a Central India team. The game was productive of very high scoring and ended in a draw. On the whole, one can look back on a thoroughly satisfactory season's Cricket and anticipate an equally good one next year. It is, of course, far too early to say who will, and who will not be here, but one can reasonably hope for a fair proportion of this year's team, while there is stuff in the "B" team that ought to be useful if exploited. Furthermore we shall have the Gloucestershire Regiment with us and they may be counted on to take an active part in all forms of sport and are sure to produce some good cricketers. The next item on the programme is the trip to Calcutta at Christmas. I understand that the Calcutta executive have approached leading players here on the subject and I can only hope that a strong combination will be got together. The trip has been so universally voted a success, that it is much to be hoped that it has become a recognised perennial fixture. Last year's team was a disappointment owing to eleventh hour failures, but I hope to see a more representative team make the trip this year and bring back the Ashes to Bombay.

LECTOR.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Message for Lord Morley.

THE following telegram has been sent by Sir P. M. Mehta as President of the Bombay Presidency Association, to Lord Morley and Lord Ampthill:—

"People of all classes here are intensely exasperated by fresh news of the cruel treatment to which Indians of position and respectability are subjected by the Transvaal authorities. Feeling has grown so intense that all possible desperate measures of boycott are being urged. I feel it my duty to place before your Lordship that the mischief occasioned by the state of things is incalculable, particularly at the present time. My Association implores British Government to lose no time in taking measures for protecting our fellow-countrymen of South Africa. We avoid mass meetings to give expression to these feelings because it is felt that they might embarrass the Indian Government, otherwise the whole country will be filled with bitter cries from every town and place."

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

THE Amateur Dramatic Club are winding up their very successful and enterprising season here with the amusing farce "Beauty and the Barge", by Messrs W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker. All who appreciate—and who does not?—Mr. Jacobs' breezy tales, generally woven as they are around the person of some rakish lovable old salt, the captain of a small saucy craft plying in homely waters from one to another of the English sea-port towns, will at once recognize, and relish, the very Jacobian atmosphere that envelopes "Beauty and Barge." So much is this the case, that it is difficult to realize Mr. Parker's share in the production, which nevertheless is probably an important one. It is a novel, not to say disturbing, atmosphere for grave Secretaries to breathe, and one trembles to think of results should it become infectious on these Olympian heights. That it was highly popular was proved by the way in which the house roared with laughter at every sally and allowed no point to escape throughout the whole ridiculous story.

The scene opens with the highty choleric and eccentric old Major Smedley, and his long-suffering wife and niece, in conclave in their garden on the cliff near Coasthara. The subject of the woman's tears and the Major's diatribes is the daughter, Ethel, who is supposed to be locked up in her room, but who, as the audience have reason to know, has already found means of escape from that durance. She is a charming young person, traces of whose Louis Quatorze heels (declared by her mother to be 'rabbits') are continually discovered in the Major's flower-beds. She, it appears, is engaged to a gentleman in Russia, a Mr. Herbert Manners, who is momentarily expected to arrive from that country, and whom, so Miss Ethel has just informed her family, nothing will induce her to marry.

The distracted Major goes off to meet his prospective son-in-law at the station, the ladies disappear, and the stage being conveniently clear, Mrs. Baldwin, the house-keeper, comes out and has a very pretty little flirtation with John Dibbs, the gardener, who is jealous of a rival in the person of a certain Captain James Barley, of the "Heart in Hand" Barge, now lying at anchor near by.

They retire on the appearance of Miss Lucy Dallas, the niece already mentioned, and presently there comes dashing into the garden the lover from abroad in search of his beloved. Approaching from behind, and supposing her to be his Ethel, he rapturously embraces her again and again. Explanations and apologies follow, but in those blissful kisses his allegiance to Ethel has vanished.

Ethel, meanwhile, is flirting very happily with Lieutenant Seton Boyne, R.N., who, scrambling up the face of the cliff, has arrived in the Major's garden without the usual formalities. Miss Ethel, making the most of her time, has also scraped acquaintance with Captain Barley of the Barge, who, being in those parts, is not averse to renewing those attentions to Mrs. Baldwin to which John Dibbs so much objects. Ethel delights in the old man's sea-dog tales and ways, and having made up her mind to run away from the hated Manners, and regarding Barley absolutely 'de haute en bas,' asks him to take her as a passenger to London on his Barge. He, flirtations old reprobate that he is, cordially agrees, declaring in the privacy of the bar-parlour of the "Old Ship" Inn that this new and brilliant star in his humble firmanent has quite eclipsed Mrs. Baldwin.

The Second Act is concerned with the doings at the Inn, the crew of the "Heart in Hand" are drinking and singing to their hearts' content while Mrs. Porter, the landlady, flirts outrageously with Barley. To them enters Miss Ethel, the runaway, whose appearance creates some confusion, but who is eventually escorted with much gallantry to a sitting-room by the delighted Captain. Lieutenant Boyne, who has got wind of the affair, presently appears and induces Tom Codd, (mate of the "Heart in Hand,") by a present of money, to sham illness, and let him take his place as mate of the Barge. This is scarcely settled when in bursts the irate Major and the flustered Manners in search of the young lady, and soon the entire home-party are gathered in the bar-parlour, the runaway being safely hidden upstairs. Mrs. Porter, to spite Barley—whose attentions to Ethel, whom she indignantly dubs "Yer gsan'darter," she highly disapproves—politely suggests to the Major that his party should adjourn to the sitting-room. Whereupon, Lieutenant Boyne, in his seaman's role of mate of the Barge, pretends to be hopelessly drunk on the stairs, thus effectually protecting that room.

Act III shows a meadow and the river, in which the Barge lies waiting for the tide. On board, turning the heads of the crew, is pretty Miss Ethel, while smuggled away in the hold, by the machinations of the new mate is Mrs Baldwin, of whom by this time Captain Barley is very thoroughly disillusioned. There is a ridiculous scene in which all the members of the crew, one after another, headed by the Captain, endeavour to have tea tete-a-tete with Miss Ethel on the bank, who by ingeniously upsetting the kettle over the Captain arranges the affair to suit her own ideas, which happen only to include the new mate. The end is a foregone conclusion.

The story is wonderfully deft, and the actoin rapid and forcible. There is not an unnecessary word from beginning to end, nor any break in the quick and humourous unveiling of the situations and characters. As stage craft the play is quite excellent; as humour, it is of the healthy, hearty type that one expects from Mr. Jacobs. For its happy laughter and its boyish pranks most people will feel better, no one could be a penny the worse.

A word of praise is due to Mr. F. Brousson for his amusing presentment of the rakish Captain, and to Mr. D. Macbeth for his spirited Lieutenant Boyne. Mr. C. T. Davis as Herbert Manners, the quickly comforted lover, was so ardent as quite to account for some fickleness. Major Cleveland, as the bad-tempered father, showed his usual balance and judgement. Mr. R. M. MacGregor brought down the house as the orginal mate of the "Heart in Hand," his bull-in-pain idea of simulating illness being exceedingly comic. Mr. E. C. Chesney who, owing to the absence of Major Ridgway, doubled the parts of John Dibbs, the gardener, and Augustus, the third mate of the Barge, at only twelve hours' notice, must be congratulated on both performances, Augustus particularly being quite touching in his hopeless adoration of the charming passenger. Mr. R.P. Farr made a most trenchant chucker-out as the landlord of the "Old Ship" Inn, his good-humour when picked up and dropped over his own bar-counter being quite infectious. Mr. O. Macfarlane, Mt. A. W. Martin, Major S. P. James, and Mr. G. E. Smart, as Ted, Joe, Bill, and Alf, able seamen drinking at the Inn, were all effective. Mrs. Thuillier, as Mrs Smedley, the long-suffering wife, was excellent. Mrs. S. P. James as the madcap heroine was most attractively naughty. Miss Hume was very demure as the much kissed niece; while Mrs. Fergusson and Miss Forbes, as the landlady and house-keeper respectively, were most amusing as elderly flirts.

In fact, the A. D. C. could not have chosen a better performance at the finish of their Simla season—a season for which all here are grateful; the energy expended must have been immense, and no amount of trouble has been spared by any one connected with the A. D. C. to give pleasure to the station.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.

THE annual feast of the patroness of the Society was celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, yesterday with a solemn high Mass, sermon, exposition, profession and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After the Gospel the Rev. Father E. Saldanha delivered a very impressive and instructive sermon appropriate for the occasion. After the religious services a general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers of the Society was held in the old building of the Church, presided over by Rev. Father C. Pera, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun. Mr. Gerard, acting Consul-General for Portugal, and large number of the clergy, ladies and gentlemen, were present. The Chairman asked the Secretary to read the report and accounts for the year ending 30th September 1908, which stated that —before entering however into the details of the actual work done, there are some special features to which the Society desires to draw attention. The first is the "Building Fund," in respect of which the Society issued an appeal in August 1907, and it is indeed gratifying to record here that within the short period of a little over a year, nearly Rs. 4,500 have already been subscribed towards that fund, 25 per cent. of which as has already been resolved will go towards the Society's fund. The Society is anxious to construct the building under contemplation as early as possible for it fully realises that any unnecessary delay will entail increased expenditure. However, the amount in hand is yet too small for the Society to commence the building operations, but the Society trusts that with a ready response from the public, especially from those who have not yet contributed towards the Fund, the undertaking may be launched within a year. New lady-member into the Society have been admitted. Although the rules have always permitted the admission of ladies into the Society, it is only this that some ladies volunteered to join this Society, and this fact augurs well for the future of the Society. Mention must also be made here of the very bad financial crisis through which the Society is passing. The number of the poor is ever on the increase and the value of rations per head given to the poor is much higher now owing to the rise in the prices of food-stuffs in Bombay. The income of the Society this year has not risen to any appreciable extent, while the expenses have increased almost on every item; and although several measures were adopted to cope with this difficulty, it is regretted that the Society has to declare a deficit of Rs. 735-10-4. Two Asylums, one for men at Sonapur and the other for women at Cavel continue to be maintained as usual by the Society. The Society records its grateful thanks to His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun for his generous contribution of Rs. 30 monthly towards the rent of one of the Asylums which is a great relief to the Society's coffers. At the beginning of the year under report, the Society had 87 poor on its roll which during the year rose to 136. Of these 18 died, 3 left for their native places and 10 were discharged as they were found after a time capable for work, so that the Society now bears on its rolls:—42 men, 53 women, 10 children. The number that received temporary relief from the Society during the year is 29 and the allowances granted to them in all amount to Rs. 60-1-6; 12 persons were granted passages amounting to Rs. 68-8-6 to return to their native country.

There were 97 active members at the beginning of the year, 19 new members, including six lady-members, were admitted during the year under report, so that the total number is now 116, of which 27 are out of Bombay.

The finances of the Society cannot be said to be satisfactory. The receipts including Rs. 700-0-0 received from treasurer, "Building Fund", amounted to Rs. 5,836-9-10 and the expenses to Rs. 6,572-4-2 thus resulting in a deficit of Rs 735-10-4. The night school which is carried on by Mr. D M Mascarenhas at the Society's Asylum at Cavel can hardly be said to be progressing, as the attendance during the year has not been satisfactory. A fancy bazar on the feast-day of the Patroness was opened as usual, but for the first time, ladies were invited to assist the special committee in the disposal of articles at the bazaar. The profits of the bazar amounted to Rs 413-11-6. The Society is very thankful to the ladies for the help rendered by them to the bazaar. The donations received during the year amount to Rs. 199-3-6. The Society tenders its grateful thanks to the several donors who offered various presents to the poor during the year. The Society approached the Proprietors of the Empire Cinematograph, Messrs. Oliveira Barreiros & Co. and requested them to offer the proceeds of a night's show in aid of the Society which they most readily acceded to; the shows in aid of the Society came off on the 16th May 1908 and resulted in a clear profit of Rs 201-2-0. The poor of the Society were served with three sumptuous dinners during the course of the year. These dinners were graced on each occasion by the presence of a large number of ladies who willingly undertook to help the poor at the table. In conclusion, the Society desires to express its gratitude to one and all the benefactors, donors and subscribers through whose support the Society has been able to continue with its beneficent work and to request that equal support may kindly be extended to it in the future.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. D. P. WHITE.

The death occurred on Thursday last at the age of forty eight of Mr. J. D. P. White the popular Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana Club, death being due to pneumonia supervening on an attack of fever. It is a sad coincidence that his death should have occurred so close to that of Mr. Williams of Reuter's, for Mr. White was for many years Mr. Williams' assistant in Bombay. Subsequently he took up the post of Secretary of a club in Northern India, later going to Poona where he had been for the last five years. A correspondent, voicing all Poona writes of him :—"He was a very capable Club Secretary whom it will be difficult to replace. The financial condition of the Club was very good during his time and he was an excellent disciplinarian. Those who knew him well recognised the many sterling qualities he possessed.'

By his death Poona loses a landmark and the residents a sincere friend. He was indefatigable in organising amusements, in which he was invariable successful and his great tact smoothed many troubled waters.

Amongst those who attended his fun

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1908.

MORAL EDUCATION.

THE speakers at the International Moral Education Congress have made many curious as well as wise statements. It is a harsh commentary on the earnest efforts of so many teachers of the young that the perfect citizen is still so rare a creature. But, during the Congress, so many opinions have been expressed that much assistance to the teacher who desires to achieve the difficult task of impressing moral truths on the young must result. The general tone of the speakers was less hopeful, but also far less prejudiced in favour of special systems than might have been imagined. The modest expectations of head-masters as to the ethical results of even well-tried systems were conspicuous. Sir Arthur F. Hort, of Harrow, speaking of "The Ethical Value of Self-Government in Schools" instanced the dilemma of the small boy-cricketer who, having been told by the master—the speaker—to come to him at a certain time, found that he was just then required in the cricket-field. He asked another boy what he should do. This sage youth told him to do his cricket captain's bidding and cut the master who could not make it as unpleasant for him as the other authority. This Sir Arthur Hort held to indicate an important fact "that a public school boy realised the power of those of his own kind more than that of the men who were put over him." Wise masters "moralised" that influence while they utilised it, selecting the wielders of authority preserving as well as they could a due balance between intellect and muscle. The ideal in the conduct of a school was that boys and masters should work together with a common aim. The strengthening of a sense of responsibility in the boy was one of the chief ends in educating him. If after training in this direction he failed later as a citizen, it was disappointing, and very difficult to find the reason. For his part he would welcome any suggestion for the solution of the problem. He did not believe in abstract or theoretical teaching of the duties of citizenship as a substitute for the present system of performing duties on a small scale in the school similar to those that would be later demanded of the grown man.

Some speakers were equally opposed to rewards and punishments, notably Professor Wilhelm Munch of the University of Berlin, and M. A. Bayet of Paris. Miss Murray of the Maria Grey Training College was against prize-giving. Mr. John Russell, Head-master of the Hampstead King Alfred School, gives neither marks nor material rewards. His system condemns competition in any form as demoralising, nor does it award the usual penalties for ill deeds done, "for the school-master at his best is walking in comparative darkness. To those who hold this view corporal punishment is nearly as monstrous as capital." Friendship and self-direction are the terms in use in the King Alfred schools, in preference to authority and obedience. Their most typical methods of education are "the Socratic talks on some of the multitudinous aspects of the conduct of life that even children had to face." The Japanese system of ethical training was dwelt on by Mr. Honda of Tokio. The national religion of ancestor worship, with the Emperor in the centre of their nation, was the foundation of moral training in their schools. Japanese do not call themselves religious, for that term to them is equivalent to superstition. But "if the English are religiously moral, the Japanese are morally religious," said Mr. Honda, this remark being loudly applauded. On the subject of religious education many views prevailed. What might be called the theory of "intensive" religious training of the young was voiced by Father Maher and Father S. F. Smith, both Jesuits, who held that the teaching of defined doctrines was necessary, and having regard to the nature of the human child, equally imperative was the impressing of the belief that the Creator, as the author and guardian of the moral order, would call men to account for their discharge of duty and reward or punish accordingly. The more indefinite system described by the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton came at the other end of the scale. By this the teacher was expected to link religion with the requirements of the moral law and to show the child that this were not beyond his strength if he had dependence on God and trust in Him. To make clear to the child the sense of being members of a common society in which each lived for the others was a necessary ideal but elusive and difficult of application.

Between these extremes all degrees of religious teaching were suggested, varied by the views of those who denied the need for religion in schools. M. F. Buisson, of the Sorbonne, explained the French lay system in which ethics were taught independently, reason and conscience being the bases of the moral education in French schools. They neither taught nor recommended any form of religion, never asked the religion of the child, simply sought to make an honest man of him. The French delegates to the Congress would not criticise any religious system discussed at the sittings, but their silence should not be misunderstood. Mr. John Russell was one of the chief spokesmen of non-theological moral education, and he stated that for 25 years as man and school-master he had sought no aid from revealed religion. In his school at Hampstead there is no religious observance, no religious instruction, no religious appeal. But the ideal of a good life is steadily upheld. Many of the professors and masters addressing the Congress, while deprecating definite religious teaching, dwelt on the enormous value of a study of the Bible as an ethical training for the young mind. M. Buisson was an exception, for he substituted for the Bible the study of "the human soul as the ages had created it." Professor Cesare Lombroso, of Turin University, spoke as might be expected, on "The Moral Treatment of the Young Criminal," striking a most depressing note when he declared he would separate children in primary schools "who possessed the known marks of criminality" and try to strengthen in them the "inhibitory centres." If Napoleon, Boulanger, and Crispi had never been educated, said he, it would have been better for France and Italy. He is, however, against too severe punishment for children since "temporay criminality is common," and exaggerated punishments do harm. Mr. F. J. Gould, a Positivist, put the system he laboured for in a nutshell; the result of school discipline should be "to render children effective servants of family, country and humanity. As the Bishop of Hereford said at the Criterion, after the dinner to the delegates, it is a hopeful sign of the times that the educators of the young from seventeen different countries should come together with the common object of uplifting the moral education of the young. He hoped their efforts would tend to the establishment of an enduring peace among the nations of the world.

OCTROI IN THE U. P.

THE United Provinces Government has at last made a step towards the abolition of octroi and it is to be hoped that local opposition which arises out of ignorance will not be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of the reform. A Committee of investigation has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the comments which were published at the same time will be found ample material on which to work. In 1870-71 the net octroi income of the towns of the North West Provinces was nearly ten and a half lakhs while other taxes only brought in about a lakh and three-quarters, while the total income was about sixteen and a half lakhs. This is not the first time that an attempt at a revision has been made, but recent figures give hope that the present one will not be abortive. In 1906-07 octroi was levied in seventy-six municipalities, the net income from this source being a little over thirty-four lakhs against thirteen and a half lakhs from other forms of taxation; the total receipts, excluding those of an extraordinary nature and loans, being sixty-six and a half lakhs. Again, while in 1890-01, when the relation of octroi, taxation and income was approximately the same as in 1870-01, octroi contributed 87 per cent. of the taxation levied and sixty-two per cent. of the total income ; last year the percentages were respectively seventy-two and fifty-one. It thus appears on the face of it that by the ordinary working of time the octroi income has become comparatively less important to towns than it was sixteen years ago. The fact remains, therefore, that there is still great scope for reform in the existing system, and this fact is demonstrated by the following figures. In the first place while the gross receipts from octroi in 1906-07 were Rs. 42,80,633, Rs. 8,64,200 of this amount were refunded and the collection of the duties cost the boards Rs. 3,18,526.

The refunds, again, on certain commodities all over the province were very large. Of grain 26,628,253 maunds were taxed on entry and 6,947,262 maunds received refunds on export. Of refined sugar 611,081 maunds, out of 1,416,660 maunds imported, had refunds paid on them; of unrefined sugar 561,847 maunds out of 1,667,490; of *ghi* 59,024 maunds out of 340,513; of oil 81,367 maunds out of 264,447; of tobacco 101,849 maunds out of 393,070; of cloth Rs. 67,32,197 worth out of Rs. 3,12,50,558; of metals Rs. 21,38,155 out of Rs. 83,46,462 Thus it will be seen octroi is such a variable thing that at times it must prove unjust. The whole system which demands a tax and then refunds it is obviously wrong where it is the rule and not the exception, for it is necessarily costly in collection. Furthermore the schedules are of such varying nature as to hamper the freedom of trade, while the number of articles taxed is frequently excessive. Commenting on the figures, the Government Resolution to which we have referred says :—"The hindrance to business which that system involves is incalculable ; the trouble and expense to the corporations themselves are a patent abuse. The figures indeed suggest the question whether the total abolition of octroi is not possible, and in view of the experience of other provinces, where octroi is unknown, the question is one which cannot without careful examination be answered in the negative. And even if the total abolition of octroi be deemed impracticable, it is clear that in many particulars of importance, the existing arrangements stand urgently in need of reform. The main question then is what, if any, form of taxation could take the place of octroi if it is abolished, or if its operation is restricted." In many of the smaller towns, it is pointed out, it might be replaced "by a direct tax on circumstances and property or by a tax on houses and a tax on professions and trades." With the last item we cannot agree because it would simply amount to a tax on education. There is an objection pointed out in regard to larger towns which are undertaking public works, but it is not clear why, by a proper adjustment of taxation, a proper income cannot be derived to replace that of octroi. We hope the Committee will investigate thoroughly and refuse as evidence any of the local prejudices which have delayed the reform in the past.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOUR.

IT is almost pathetic to think that the British workman is represented in the House of Commons by such men as Mr. Victor Grayson and Mr. Will Thorne. It is good to know, however, that when the former was escorted out of the House of Commons by the Sergeant-at-Arms, his action was disapproved by his fellow Labour members. What object can be served by Mr. Grayson in his defiance of the Speaker, and by brawling in the House ? Mr. Grayson is the young man, who during the Belfast Dock riots advised the strikers to use broken bottles as weapons to fight the soldiers then performing their disagreeable duty in Belfast. Mr. Will Thorne's incitement to the unemployed to loot the bakeries, for which he is now on bail, is on a par with Mr. Grayson's advice to the Belfast strikers. Men are sent to the House of Commons to legislate, not to do their best to rid the country of law and order. No wonder the people have awakened to the danger of this admission of irresponsible orators of the Thorne and Grayson type to the House of Commons. In the bar-parlour of the inn at Little Pedlington Mr. Will Thorne may be allowed to bang his pewter upon the table undisturbed; but in the House of Commons he is a menace to the well-being of the very men he is supposed to represent. Fortunately his day at Westminster is likely to be a short one, The Socialist polls at Dewsbury, Manchester and elsewhere at the recent bye-elections, capped by the amazing drop in the Labour vote at Newcastle the other day, show that not withstanding the sufferings of the unemployed just now, the workers of England have ceased to believe that men of the Thorne-Grayson type will ameliorate their lot. Labour, in fact, is likely to have short shrift at the next General Election.

THE Programme is published of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University which will commence on November 9th.

IT is intended to build a handsome new Post Office, at Delhi, outside the Mori Gate.

DR. STEIN is likely to remain at Leh for some little time, in order to recover from his operation for frost bite.

NOTIFICATIONS for taking up land, in connection with the Simla improvement scheme are to be issued forthwith.

IT is announced officially at Simla that the Japanese Government have decided to postpone the proposed grand Exhibition of Japan, which was to have been held in 1912, until 1917.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EXPLOSION ON A FRENCH WARSHIP.

Franco-German Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 3.

DIVERS have succeeded in recovering the breech block of the gun that exploded on board the "Latouche-Treville" at Toulon. It was found with the fuse attached, but the fuse bore traces of percussion. This is regarded as tending to prove that the explosion was caused by imprudence in the handling of the gun.

The section of the ultra-Socialist party, known as the anti-Militarists, has received a fresh check in the condemnation of two of its members, one the son of a Senator—the other a caricaturist, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs each, for insulting the army. French juries, so ready to acquit individuals charged with acts which are euphemistically termed "crimes" passionnels at least do not extend the same indulgence to men who seek to destroy the idea of patriotism and to undermine the whole fabric of national defence. M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has, however, given an odd definition of patriotism in a political speech which he recently delivered at Foligny. Defending the conduct of France in Morocco where France, he declared, had received no check, and defining the Government programme he said that France was inspired by a superior patriotism "le patriotisme Europeen." This is an unexpected proclamation of internationalism from a French Cabinet Minister and cannot fail to be very agreeable reading for M. Juares and M. Flori.

UNPLEASANT FRANCO-GERMAN INCIDENT.

Events in Morocco have provided another sensation within the past week in the shape of a conflict at Casablanca between French military gendarmes and German Consulate officials. The affair at first accounts had a very ugly aspect, but both French and German authorities preserved calmness and it is now hoped that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged without raising any serious question between the two Governments. What is called the Foreign Legion forms part of the French expeditionary force in Morocco and this Corps, as its name implies, contains many foreigners of various European nationalities, who, in enlisting, become, of course, amenable to French military law and are treated in all respects like soldiers of French nationality. A number of desertions from the Legion have occurred for some time past at Casablanca, particularly among the German element, and according to French accounts these cases have been due to the manœuvres of a German subject at Casablanca who had established a regular agency in his house for facilitating the escape of deserters from certain companies of the French Foreign Legion. They were mostly young soldiers of German nationality who had not yet seen six months' service. Their method was to obtain civilian clothing in the house of the German subject mentioned, and to steal along the coast from Casablanca to Rabat, where they were embarked with the help of the German Consul. During the active operations of the French forces desertion was not at all easy, but the return of the troops to Casablanca and the present period of inactivity appear to have favoured the schemes of the deserters and of their abettors. On September 25, three of these men, accompanied by three other deserting legionaries, a Swiss, a Pole and an Austrian, concealed themselves in the house of the German agent and placed themselves under his protection. On the arrival of a German steamer in port the German deserters demanded of the German Vice-Consul that they should be repatriated. The Vice-Consul consented and sent his clerk and a native soldier of the Consulate to escort them on board. The three other deserters also took advantage of the German Vice-Consular official The French gendarmes who had been hunting for the deserters came up with then on the beach just as they were putting off in a boat and proceeded to arrest them. The German Vice-Consul's clerk and his assistant protested vidently against the arrest and, according to General d'Amade's account, both struck the French gendarmes, while according to the German official version it was the gendarmes who used violence and threatened the German official with a revolver. The gendarmes succeeded finally in arresting all six men who who were at once lodged in prison. The matter has been very courteously discussed between the French Government and the German Ambassador in Paris as also between the German Foreign Office and the French Ambassador in Berlin. Meanwhile General d'Amade and the German Vice-Consul at Casablanca have received from their respective Governments long schedules of questions upon the incident to which replies are awaited. The legal point of view taken by the German Press in this matter may, however, if it be really shared by the German Government, give rise to considerable difficulty. It is contended that Germans serving in the French Foreign Legion retain their national rights and privileges and that German Consuls are warranted, especially in countries like Morocco, in affording them protection when they choose to desert and to appeal to the representatives of their native land. The action of the French "gendarmerie" was, therefore, in the German view, an infringement of the rights of German subjects complicated by a display of violence against a person in the employ of the German Consulate. The French view, on the other hand, is that desertion in face of the enemy is treated as a crime in all civilized countries. The deserters, when they were arrested, were in a country where military operations are being conducted by France. It would be quite correct and in accordance with universal custom if the French military authorities were to have these deserters shot. But whatever the correct legal view of the question may be and the discussion may probably raise some nice points of international law, French opinion is naturally disagreeably impressed by the unfriendliness, to say the least, of the whole German proceeding, first in abetting the operations of a German agency at Casablanca for debauching Germans from their allegiance to the French flag under which they had regularly enlisted, and next in actively assisting the escape of these deserters from Casablanca. Up to the present the French Military authorities have refused the request of the German Consulate for the release of the imprisoned deserters. It is another case to which the French point as illustrating the justice of their complaint that it is impossible to remain friendly with the Germans, for any length of time—'one never knows,' they say, 'where you are with them!'

A NEW FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

It is semi-officially announced in Paris that the Governments of Paris and Madrid are engaged in drawing up a joint Note which will be submitted to the signatory Powers of the Act of Algeciras and which is intended to be addressed to Mulai Hafid through the intermediary of the "doyen" of the Diplomatic Corps at Tangier. This Note will contain the guarantees demanded of Mulai Hafid in order that he may be recognized as Sultan of Morocco. The guarantees are those with regard to which agreement has been established among the Powers after their examination of the first France-Spanish Note.

THE CLOUD IN THE NEAR EAST.

The tension between Turkey and Bulgaria due in the first instance to the Gueshoff incident, already noticed in these columns but still further accentuated by the unjustifiable action of Bulgaria in effecting a military occupation of the Oriental railway line and retaining possession of it despite the protests of Turkey and the Powers, is rapidly assuming the character of an acute and dangerous crisis. Bulgaria cannot apparently reconcile herself to the fact that the Young Turks or Turkish Constitutional party while wishing the Turkish Empire to be reformed no less ardently desire that its integrity shall be maintained. But the Bulgarians on their side have long aspired to obtain complete independence in name as well as in fact for themselves and to add a substantial part of Macedonia to their possessions. They are not contented with the greatly improved position assured to the Bulgarians in Macedonia by the success of the Turkish reformers and perceive in fact that this very improvement may prove fatal both to Bulgarian ambitions in Macedonia and to Prince Ferdinand's hopes of being recognised as an independent sovereign. It would seem impossible that Bulgaria should deliberately provoke Turkey and brave the European Powers by maintaining her high handed seizure of the railway, but the fact remains that the Bulgarian Government shews no signs of yielding an iota to protests or representations from any quarter. Not only so, but signs are not wanting that Bulgaria may consider, however fallaciously, the present moment as a favourable one for proclaiming her independence of Turkey. Should this be the case the question arises in what quarter is Prince Ferdinand looking for encouragement since it is scarcely probable that he would lead his people into such an adventure without some outside support. Suspicion has been directed against Austria-Hungary in this matter, owing partly to the very marked effusiveness of the reception both official and popular just recently accorded to Prince Ferdinand during his visit to Buda-Pesth. It has in fact been suggested in some well informed quarters that Austria-Hungary is behind Bulgaria in all this business and that she thinks the moment ripe for realizing one of her own great ambitions, notably the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has even been said that Germany is behind Austria and supported the latter in disapproving of the Grand Vizier's procedure in the Gueshoff affair. But this may be a little strained since Germany has never regarded Bulgaria with favour. Moreover both Austria-Hungary and Germany have not hesitated to join England, France and the other Powers in protesting against Bulgaria's seizure of the Oriental Railway. The protest for the seizure was a strike of no importance and of short duration and in taking this step the Bulgarian Government took no account of the fact that the line belonged to the Oriental Company which holds its lease from the Sultan. This action is not only an offence both to the Sultan and the Company which has many foreign and not a few German shareholders but also a challenge to the Powers guaranteeing the treaty of Berlin under which Bulgaria profited so largely but which also contains provisions protecting the rights of the Sultan in the two provinces. The Bulgarian Government declares that the proprietary rights both of Turkey and the Oriental Railway Company will be scrupulously respected, but it proposes in the first instance to enter into negociations with the Company for the purchase of its rights of working the line and subsequently with Turkey for the settlement of the questions affecting the engagements of the Company towards the Ottoman Government with regard to the Bulgarian portion of the railway. The Ottoman Government, however, objects to negociations being begun with the Company until the line is restored to its officials, until in fact the Bulgarian troops and officials are withdrawn.

As regards the independence question the Sofia Government at present makes no sign, but its agents abroad are not so reticent. Last week Dr. Mintchavitch, the Bulgarian agent in London, declared in an interview with Reuter's representative that if Bulgaria could not purchase the railway line she must at least control it and that the matter would be dealt with directly with the Company and not with the Turkish Government. Bulgarians could not tolerate the management of a line passing through their country being directed from Constantinople. As to Bulgarian independence the agent had no official information, "but in my opinion which does not bind my Government the time has arrived for such a step." He added. "It is of great political significance and a source, of warm satisfaction that Prince Ferdinand has just been received with such marked cordiality at Buda-Pesth." General Niky foroff, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in Berlin, speaking to the correspondent of a Vienna paper, was still more outspoken. He declared that the Bulgarian Government occupied itself not at all or at most very little, with the question of independence, though the masses were strongly desirous that the Government should utilize the present moment for bringing about the independence of the Principality. Referring to the railway question the General said :—"This matter is now, far more important. Although the expropriation by Bulgaria contravenes international law, the Government cannot think of returning the East Rumelian Line to the Company, for it cannot resist the wishes of the nation at large." It is true that Dr. Mintchavitch shortly after the utterances reported above was recalled to Sofia, it was stated 'on leave of absence' but considering the "non possumus" tenour of the Bulgarian Government's replies to the Powers it is not probable that its London agent will be any more disavowed than his colleague in Berlin. Turkey at a moment like the present when the Ottoman Empire is still in the throes of its new birth to Liberty may surely be credited with a sincere desire to avoid war with Bulgaria or any other neighbour, but she may be driven to fight by unscrupulous attempts to anticipate that dividing up of the "Sick Man's" inheritance which so many are waiting for. It may well be asked whether Bulgaria herself has duly weighed the chances of war with the still powerful 'Ottomite' or fully realises the risk to her own existence in the clash of forces which such a conflict might unchain. The language of the Turkish and Bulgarian papers, though each maintain their own national standpoint, has up to the present been moderate.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

Saturday.—The depression in the Andaman Sea continued to move westward and is now a short distance south of Slipper Island, but had very little influence on the weather.

Few isolated falls of rain occured in Burma only but a large amount (1 1-2 inches) at Monywa.

Cloud increased in the Peninsula and light cloud spread over Rajputana, but in the extreme north skies are clear.

Humidity is normal or excess in North-West India, but normal or defect elsewhere. The temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are probable in Burma and South India.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The depression which was in the Andaman Sea yesterday is moving Westward, but has had no appreciable influence on the weather.

Isolated falls of rain have occurred in Burma, North-East India and the East Coast Districts, the largest amount, one inch, in Trichinopoly. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the whole country.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are probable in Burma and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air has generally decreased but is still in excess in the Central districts. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high nearly everywhere. Calms are reported except from the north Punjab where light irregular winds prevail.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Agra but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is equal to or above the average but the minimum is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Rajputana but skies continue clear in Sind. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jacobabad but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is low at Karachi and normal at the other stations; night temperature has risen and is now high in Upper Sind and north Rajputana. All stations in Rajputana report calms; in Sind winds are west-north-westerly to north-north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in West Central India and South Gujarat but in excess generally over the rest of the division. Maximum temperatnre is normal but the minimum is higher than usual in north Gujarat and equal to the average elsewhere. Winds are west-north-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night in the extreme western districts. Winds are south-westerly at Saugor and Raipur, northerly to south-easterly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased generally and is now light at Bombay while elsewhere skies are still moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-north-easterly at Bombay and southerly at Karwar, the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan but are moderately clouded in Hyderabad. The air is drier than usual and temperature is normal. The air movement is very light and almost all stations report calms.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been fine over the whole reporting area and is likely to continue so except for a few thunderstorms in the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th October was 29·959 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MR. G. MASTERS, a member of the Lambeth Borough Council, has been searching among the records of the Lambeth Parish Church for information concerning the origin of the "Pedlar's Acre" estate, which yields £1,800 a year to the reduction of the rates. The acre is said to have been bequeathed by a "person unknown," and there is no record in the name of Pedlar. Only 2s. 8d. a year was received as the rent of the estate when the earliest record was made.

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BY THE WAY.

WHEN NEWS TOOK LONG TO TRAVEL.

THE "Globe" recently in "years ago" comer published the following extracted from a September number in 1890, but headed Bengal Intelligence and dated March 15th 1809. "Our late letters from Gen. St. Leger's camp mention that in consequence of the friendly adjustments of all deficiences with the Seiks in that quarter, the British Army would break up about the latter end of last month. All the objects which were contemplated by the formation of the late formidable army in Sirhend being happily and satisfactorily obtained, the public interests in that quarter are established on an equitable and more secure and permanent foundation than heretofore. Runjeet Sing, consulting his individual interests and the general welfare of his people, wisely preferred peace and friendship with the British Government to an hostility as just in its ends as it must have proved irresistible in its means. A few days after the adjustment of all the lately subsisting differences with Runjeet Sing, the pleasing intelligence of the destruction of the French Armies in Spain, of the capture of Junot, the liberation of Portugal, &c., were received in the British camp on the banks of the Sutledge: a royal salute, as might nationally be expected, was fired on the receipt of such joyful news. As soon as the cause of the salute was made known to Runjeet Sing, he ordered a salute to be fired from all the guns in the camp, in testimony of his participation in the sentiments, of joy on the defeat of the enemy of the English nation.

A MIGHTY TELESCOPE.

The announcement that the St. Gobain Company have successfully cast the 100-inch glass disc which is to serve for the mirror of the great telescope intended to be set up at the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, on the summit of Mount Wilson, California, is of more than passing interest. For half a century the 60 inch mirror of Lord Rosse's great reflecting telescope at Birr Castle has remained the largest thing of its kind ever produced, and when last year Mr. J. D. Hooker, an American millionaire who has spent much of his wealth on astronomy, offered 45,000dols. to provide a telescope for Mount Wilson, with a mirror 8ft. 4in. in diameter, grave doubts were expressed as to the possibility of producing a glass disc of so huge a size. Now, however, that has been accomplished, the mounting of the mirror will present no insurmountable difficulties.

A "STATE GARAGE" IN MELBOURNE.

Australia leads the way once more. Melbourne is to have a new Government Department—a "State Garage." It has had a "State motor-car" for some time, the Premier, Sir Thomas Bent, finding that he can get about the country much more rapidly and conveniently in this way than by using the State railways. Sir Thomas recently substituted a new £1,000 car for the £650 one he has hitherto used for Governmental business. And he has also come to the conclusion that there would be a considerable saving in the travelling expenses of Government officials by the use of the motor. So as a matter of economy he is going to provide each Government Department with a motor-car of the best type suitable to Australian conditions, and to establish a "State Garage" in Melbourne.

WHERE ROWLAND HILL PREACHED.

After any existence of 125 years, the Surrey Chapel, at the corner of Little Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, has come into the market. It was in this building that Rowland Hill, who himself laid its foundation, preached for nearly half a century, drawing a huge congregation every Sunday. Southey, Sheridan, and the Duke of Kent "sat under" him occasionally, and were warm admirers of his sermons. The chapel cost £5,000 to erect, the money being raised by public subscription, £50 coming from Lord George Gordon, while the Countess of Huntingdon also contributed a similar amount. After Rowland Hill's death in 1833 the pulpit was occupied for twenty-one years by the Rev. James Sherman, and then for a subsequent period by the Rev. Newman Hall. In 1876 the latter removed with his congregation to Christ Church, Kennington, and the Surrey Chapel became a trademan's warehouse. This is now announced "For Sale."

MARY ANDERSON AT HOME.

The outstanding feature of the October issue of the "Country Home" (Constable), is an interesting article, illustrated by hitherto unpublished photographs, on the Worcestershire home of Mr. Antonio de Navarro and Madame Navarro (Miss Mary Anderson). The frontispiece is a reproduction of Mr. G. F. Watts's unfinished portrait of Madame de'Navarro, about which there is an interesting story. When the painting was undertaken, Madame de Navarro happened to be breakfasting with the late Mr. Gladstone. He prophesied that the sittings, instead of being completed in the usual time, would extend over a number of years. The reason given was that Mr. Watts was such a very brilliant and sympathetic conversationalist that the inevitable outpouring of the great man's soul and mind would extend the painting of the portrait to years; and, indeed, such was the case, and the picture was never really quite finished.

A BRITISH SAINT AND ASTROLOGER.

September 25 is marked in some old calendars as the feast of St. Maucannus, a fifth-century bishop of Silchester, who has been ignored by modern hagiologists, but was apparently a personality of much importance. Disentangled from legend, he was of Briton origin, chief teacher of philosophy at Caerleon, a great astrologer who wrote a book on "Natural Magic," and physician to King Vortigern. In Welsh he is called Meugant, and he is the "patron" of St. Maughan's in Monmouthshire, and of Mawgan in Cornwall. Silchester, the episcopal city of Maucannus, where the British emperors Constantine and semi-mythical Vortimer were invested with the purple, still retains its massive Roman walls amid a rural solitude. Maucannus was among the Kymric saints invoked in the ancient Litany of Exeter Cathedral.

A MEDICAL TRIP TO LONDON.

The president of the British Balneological and Climatological Society has written to the secretary of the Paris Medical Hydrological Society to say that, as it is probable that some of the French society's members will be visiting London before the Exhibition closes, in the name of the British Society he invites them and all other French medical men to a meeting of his society on October 29. The committee of the Paris Hydrological Society, the correspondent of the "Lancet" says, finds that a large number will accept this courteous invitation, and takes great pleasure in furthering the project of this trip to London, which is being organised by Dr. Leonard Williams.

WE are informed that a marriage has been arranged and will take place on the 18th November between Edward L. Sale, of the Indian Civil Service, son of the late Rev. T. W. Sale and Mrs. Sale, of Brown's Hill Court, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Constance, daughter of the late G. F. Abell, Esq., and Mrs. Abell, of Woodside, Stroud.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME DETAILS OF THE COIFFURE.

Cornflower blue, braided in black and silver, represents one of the alliances which it is calculated will carry all before them this season. To the woman with fair hair and a soft pink and white skin, this fiat on the part of La Mode is a specially welcome one, the shade of blue in question being more than becoming to her, especially when carried out in cloth fashioned in the style of the long cut-away coat of Directoire persuasion, which has no important rival. The black and silver soutache forms enormously thick ropes arranged down the front in the manner of hussar braiding, while huge shell motifs of the same take the place of buttons.

VELVET COATS WITH CHINCHILLA COLLARS.

Eveque purple, when allied to black, is another tone which has all the support of Dame Fashion to back it. Long velvet sac coats in this colour, trimmed with rows and rows of narrow silky black braid, and collars of ermine, chinchilla, or sable, will be worn during the winter with enormous plumed hats of purple Ottoman silk to match, and a granny muff of the same fur as that introduced on the coat, and of such huge dimensions that the arms can be plunged into it almost to the shoulder. Another shade used extensively for the long coat is "manille," the new tone which closely resembles mole colour, with the difference that it is of a somewhat richer brown.

PLAIN FELT HATS TRIMMED WITH PAISLEY HANDKERCHIEFS.

A very quaint hat which has been launched in Paris, and which is only becoming to the woman whose features are sufficiently good to render her quite independent of much trimming, is the huge plain felt, with a down-bent brim. This is carried out in dark green or brown, the wide crown being simply covered with a large Paisley handkerchief in warm wallflower and orange tones while the handkerchief is fastened in a large knot on either side, from which depends an ear-shaped end. Another hat of a distinctly plain persuasion, and which numbers of women are adopting con amore, is a huge flat sailor entirely composed of glossy black satin stretched smoothly over the surface, the brim being immensely wide and spreading out more at the sides than at the back and front. A simple band of black satin tied in front provides the trimming, with one shaded grey and white or coloured couteau antruche springing from it.

QUESTION OF THE CENTRE PARTING.

Whether or no the method of parting the hair in the middle shall be adopted, appears to be a burning question which is greatly agitating the minds of many women nowadays. There is no denying that with the present style of headgear the parted coiffure looks decidedly effective, but by a general consensus of opinion the centre parting should only be adhered to by the very young or those who have given up all idea of youth. To a woman who stands midway between thirty and forty such a method of dressing the hair has a somewhat ageing effect, the side parting or three or four breaks round the face being far more becoming. To achieve the centre parting successfully a deep natural "kin" is more than a valuable asset, while, failing that the hair should be carefully and painstakingly waved and lifted softly at the sides over a pad or cushion. The huge coronal plait is coming rapidly back again to favour after a temporary lapse, and will be specially popular for evening wear, the plait being as before woven in and out with strings of pearls or wide ribbon.

WILLARD MEMORIAL HOME.

In September, 1900, a fund was started by the members of the Bombay branch of the W.W.C.T.U. to provide a Home for an aged woman who was friendless and homeless in Bombay. Later, in 1901, public subscriptions were asked for and generously contributed. This resulted in a permanent Home for all aged European and Eurasian women, and a "temporary" shelter for all "friendless" European and Eurasian women. For nearly five years the inmates where housed in Moos Buildings, Grant Road, Bombay; but on the rent being raised, the present rooms, situated in Sulieman Square, Grant Road, were rented for Rs. 50 per month. They are more healthy than the rooms in Moos Buildings, as they are upstairs rooms. From December 1901 to 1907 the Home has given shelter to 56 women, of whom three aged inmates have died, and at present there are 8 women in the Home. In August, 1907, a letter was received from the National President of the W.W.C.T.U., saying that the sum of Rs.1,073-3-6, which had been collected for an Inebriates' Home in momory of the late Frances Willard would be handed over to the Committee on condition that the name was changed. This was done, and the sum of Rs. 1,000 invested. The affairs of the Home are managed by a Committee of eleven, appointed at the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the W.W.C.T.U. A Matron is engaged by the Committee, who suprintends the inmates and carries on the house-hold. Those of the inmates who are able to do so, attend the European and Eurasian Female workroom close by, and pay half their earnings toward their support in the Home. Prayers are read every morning and evening by the Matron, and once a week a Bible Reading is conducted by different ladies. The Home is supported by public subscriptions, for which the peon calls with the book each month. Any one wishing to subscribe monthly, or to send a donation, may communicate with the Treasurer, Mrs. M. Daniels, No 1. Grant's Buildings, Colaba, Bombay. The failure of Messrs. Wm Watson & Co., in 1904 affected the funds of the Home considerably. Owing to the kind efforts of Mrs. Sloane, who arranged a small sale of work for the purpose, the loss was more than recovered. Ten rupees per head per month are allowed for the food of each inmate attending the work-room and fourteen rupees for those who do not work. Inmates who do not earn anything are allowed Re. 1-8-0 a month for pocket-money, and the washerman for all is paid by the Home. The receipts for 1907 were Rs. 3,213-11-9 and the disbursements Rs. 3,183-12-0, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 29-15-9. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking all who have so kindly helped the Home by their interest and support. They wish specially to record their appreciation of Dr. P.M, Matthai's kindness in attending the inmates free of charge. In conclusisn the Committee would say that both regular subscriptions and occasional donations are always welcome; contributors go away leaving vacancies for others to fill; and the one thousand rupees investod yields only five rupees a month.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

RADIO-ACTIVITY AND PLANTS.

The wide diffusion of radium in nature has led to the search for evidence of radio-activity in many quarters. Among other things plants have been examined for it. And Dr. Russel found that impressions could he made on photographic plates in total darkness by various parts of confers placed either in contact with or close proximity to them. It seems to have been concluded that this effect on the plates was due to radio-activity. The experiments have been continued with various different parts of a number of different species of plants. It has been found that similar impression on the photographic plates can be obtained from leaves, flowers stems, seeds, and tubers. On the other hand, starch cellulose, gum, sugar, pith, and pollen produced no effect. The exposures varied from a few minutes to more than eighteen hours.

NOT DUE TO RADIUM.

It was found that the effect was accelerated by heat, but that the temperature should not exceed 130 deg. F. To avoid moistening the plate the leaves were first dried by pressure in blotting paper. It was then found that the blotting paper also gave impressions on the photographic plate, The impression given by a leaf was strongest when it was full of sap, and if an incision was made in a dried leaf it showed conspicuously on the plate. In the case of a bean seed it was found that while the cotyledons were inactive the plummule and radicle, when about an inch in length, were active. The juice of the young bean plant was found to be very active. The experiment was tried of placing a sheet of mica between the part of the plant and the photographic plate. No impression was obtained when this was done. This proves that it is not radio-activity for the radium emanations would pass freely through the mica.

PROBABLY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

The facts seem to point to the conclusion that the impression is due to some activity connected with growth. And Dr. Russell, an account of whose experiments is given in "Cosmos," thinks the active agent in hydrogen peroxide. And he found by experiment that a solution of one part of this in a million of water produced an appreciable effect on a plate after twenty-four hours' exposure in darkness, even when the layer of liquid was one-eighth of an inch distant. According to Usher, Priestly, and others, again hydrogen peroxide is one of the first products of plant growth. If, however, the effect is due to this re-agent it must be rather through some emanation than by direct chemical action for it is produced without actual contact.

THE INVENTOR OF TEE BAROMETER

On October 15 is celebrated the tercentenary of the inventor of the barometer, for on that date, in 1608 Evangelista Torricelli was born in the city of Faenza, the Faventia of the Romans. As its most interesting possession the city boasts of a statue of this, one of the greatest of Italy's many great mathematicians and physicists. That familiar and widely-used scientific instrument, the barometer, is a more splendid and more widely diffused memorial. For long known as the "Torricellian tube," the barometer fitly linked the name of the inventor with the epoch-marking discovery. Among men of science the space above the mercury in the closed tube is still known as the "Torricellian vacuum."

DISCOVERY OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Having lost his father at an early age the young Torricelli was carefully educated by his uncle a Camaldolese monk, and in 1627 was sent to Rome to study science under Benedetto Castelli. The reading of a work by Galileo led him to write a treatise on motion. When this was brought to the notice of Galileo he adopted Torricelli as a disciple. The inventor of the barometer only enjoyed the advantages of association with the famous Florentine a short time, for in three months the latter died. The discovery of the barometer was made in 1643. Galileo had been puzzled over the fact that water refuses to rise higher than 33 feet in a closed tube, and failed to find an explanation. After the death of the master the mind of the disciple returned to the problem. Torricelli tried the experiment in another form, and found that in a closed tube a column of mercury would not rise higher than about 30 inches. And comparing this with the height of the water column he found the figures were inversely proportional to the specific gravities of the liquids. He inferred at once that both columns were sustained by the weight of the atmosphere, and that any variation in this would cause a rise or fall in the column. So he invented the syphon barometer.

AUTUMN RASPS AND STRAWBERRIES.

Some interesting notes contributed to "Country Life" again call attention to the fact that the season for these delicious fruits can be prolonged for at least three months beyond the usual limit. The writer describes the delight of gathering in a garden ripe strawberries and rasps on a misty September morning. To attain this no special or difficult method of culture is required. It is chiefly a question of choosing the right kinds. Anyone can have rasps from the beginning of September to the end of October by planting the varieties known as October Red, Belle de Fontenoy, and Surprise d'Autommer. Strawberries can be had from August to October by growing Rouge Ameliore, Belle de Meaux, and Sutton's improved Red. The strawberry plant should be raised from seed every year.

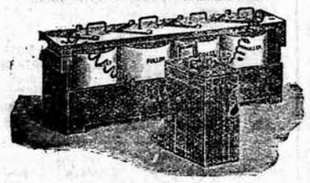
LATE SWIFTS.

The swift, one of our earliest summer birds to go, usually departs early in August. In a communication to the "Field" Mr. E. St. C. Betts records their occurrence this year near Nottingham on September 6 and 13. On the former date twenty and on the latter four or five were seen. It was obvious from their behaviour that these were not stragglers from other districts resting on their journey, but that they had either bred or been reared in the place.

MORE POWERFUL EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVES.

The continued increase in the weight of express passenger trains, and the consequent demand for locomotives of greater hauling power, have been met by locomotive builders in the production of express locomotives of a weight and power considerably greater than are to be found in the railroad systems of Europe. The limit of hauling power is determined by the load which can be carried upon the driving wheels, and this, in the case of the heaviest express locomotives, had been increased to the high figure of about 90 tons. The maximum number of driving wheels among which such a load can be distributed under the present type of locomotives is six Any large number of drivers would involve too rigid a wheel base. Designers are, therefore, confronted in passenger service with the same difficulty conditions which, in freight service, led to the introduction of the Mallet system, in which the total load on the drivers can be greatly increased without increasing the maximum loading on any single pair of wheels. Designs have lately been drawn for an express passenger engine to be built on the Mallet system, in which the total weight on the driving wheels will be nearly 120 tons distributed among eight 73-inch driving wheels. Four of these are placed beneath the firebox of the locomotive, and are driven by two high-pressure cylinders; the other four are carried in a forward truck, and driven by a pair of low-pressure cylinders. It will thus be seen that the introduction of this type for fast passenger service has increased the adhesive weight over thirty per cent. If the new type satisfies the various other requirements of an express locomotive, this departure will mark one of the most important advances yet made in the express service of this country. The greater hauling power may be used either in the acceleration of existing trains, or in the increase of the number of cars hauled. Many trains which are now run in two sections may be made up as a single train a change which will afford much-needed relief on heavily congested lines.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

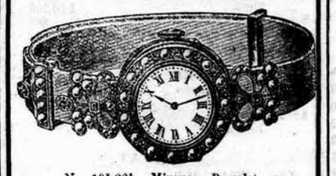
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Metz Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialitie and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

18 CT. GOLD
"EXTENSIBLE"
WATCH BRACELETS.



No. 191-221. Minanese Bracelet,
Woven gold band which can be shortened or lengthened at will
Exactly like illustration.

Set with pearls and rubies from Rs. 290 to 350
Set with pearls and emeralds " " 300 to 350
Set with diamonds and rubies " " 575 to 700

We have a variety of other designs set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds or pearls in prices varying from Rs. 350 to 1,000

Write for Price List No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

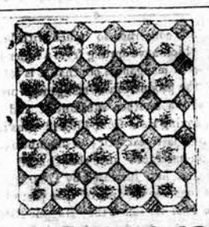
"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
For the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.



F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort
BOMBAY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL NOXIOUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?
Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race? That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To TEST DEPT, EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.
Name .....
Address .....

DO YOU KNOW?
That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,
MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,
BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
THE VERY BEST MATERIAL
IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,
"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.
SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS
BY ROYAL WARRANT.
PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/8		1-16
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4		1-4
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	1/15	
do. in New York ...	51 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41 1/8	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.
Council Bills—Extra allotments.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 1,30,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

London, October 15.

Total Bullion ... £33,80,000 Dec. £4,00,000
The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ... Quiet,
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200
Imports 8,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·99—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·68	4·60	4·59	4·59	4·58
+04		+03		

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·57	4·56	4·55	4·56
+03		+04	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 73,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 40,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... 5,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 32,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·30+10
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·85+13 } Declined early on favorable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 8·61+14 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 15-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·66+11
Do. do. Mar. 8·53+09
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London ... 12·350 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...374,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 94,000 „
Do. do. to Continent ...170,000 „
Do. do. to Japan ... nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...561,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Port ...422,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 15/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 3/32d. Sellers. Months—October-November.
Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 19/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 23/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1/4 Oct.-Nov—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore,46 1/2 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 6d. Value.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers ... ... £ 72
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 3/16
Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes ...
No. 2 F. O. B., Antwerp ... £ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 10 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [17TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	IndianSpecie Bank
43 Bars Silver ...	75,185		
1 Box Sovs	60,615	do	Chartered Bank
373 Bars Silver.	6,76,896		
8 Boxes Sovs.....	1,65,765	do	Hongkong Bank
607 Bars Silver...	11,83,337		
207 Bars Silver...	3,75,846	do	Inte national Bank
125 Bars Silver—	2,23,751	do	Mercantile Bank
723 B. rs Silver..	12,75,851	do	National Bank
613 Bars Silver.	11,59,546	do	Yokohama Bank
830 Bars Silver..	15,06,966	do	Comptoir National
2 Bundles Sovs...	75	C. Mackenzie	M. Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,312		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There has been no change in rates to-day. All Banks are offering to sell at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T. and Demand Bank bills. The Credit rate remains steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight but being mail day there is very little new business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote —
T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 131 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 173 1-2

Government Paper :—
The Market has been quiet to-day opening at 95 1-8 ready and 95 for the settlement. There has been very little doing in the Bazaar and there is no change to report at the close. Calcutta market is advised as 95 1-16 ready and 94 15-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote —
Cash ... ... Rs 95·2
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·0

Bullion :—
On Friday Bar silver in London improved 1-16 to 23 3-4 for ready and two months' delivery, and New York was 1-8 up at 51 1-2. Locally the market has been firm. At opening ready was quoted at 61 1-16 ex-duty and has advanced to 61 1-2. Forward rates are also firmer closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In sympathy with the advance in America our market is steadier for new crop, but there is nothing doing. Ready cotton is unchanged. We quote as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233-4	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	223	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211-2	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	188	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	191	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	181	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	168½	„

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales 4,000
Total Imports 8,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·71	4·63	4·62	4·61
	+03		

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·61	4·60	4·59	4·59	4·58
	+03			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs, 8 1 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 7 12 0 R. D.
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Rapeseed —
Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 9 0 0 „
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 15 0 „
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 8 0
Tone—Quieter.

Castorseed :—
Rs. 31 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 9 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 6 13 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—
White Pessi 85 p.c....Rs. 5 12 0 April-May B. D.
White Delhi ... „ 5 6 0 „ „
Tone—Strong.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,421	bales.
Wheat	6,382	cwts.
Linseed	437	„
Rapeseed	311	„
Gingellyseed	9,501	„
Poppyseed	231	„
Groundnuts	158	„
Castorseed	5,384	„
Rice	1,148	„
Myrabollams	1,611	„
Cottonseed...	2,481	„
Mowrased...	1,416	„
Gram	2,358	„
Joowar	159	„
Maize	Nil	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.] [BOMBAY, OCTOBER 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3-4		1-8
3 do. Rentes	95		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	1-8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7-8	1-9	
Do. in New York	51 3-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 1-2		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·41 3-4	1 4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·33 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2	1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.....	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3/4	1-8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 7/8 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Dull but Steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200
Imports	8,000
Mid-Americans	5·03+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·68	4·60	4·59	4·58	4·58

unchgd.

Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·57	4·57	4·58	4·57
unchgd.	+01	unchgd.	unchgd.

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... ...53,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ... ...49,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 7,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 8,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·30 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·85 unchgd. } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do. do. March 8·67+06 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·83 changed,
Do. do. March 8·59+05.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 2,450,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 1,16,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ... 2,400,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	28,000 Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„ Sold for Exportation	2,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	41,000 „
„ Actual Exports	1,000 „
„ Week's Imports	89,000 „
„ Stock	3,20,000 „
Surat's Week's Sales	660 „
„ Sold on Speculation	...
„ Sold for Exportation	100 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 „
„ Actual Exports	...
„ Week's Imports	1,000 „
„ Stock	9,600 „
Afloat American	Mutilated.
„ Indian	

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/4 unchgd.
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 6th Oct. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES,	Oct. 6. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct. 13. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,62,16,156	4	0	1,49,81,826	11	2
Other Deposits, &c	17,11,79,352	1	6	17,29,66,035	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,51,606	0	5	9,03,132	15	9
Sundries	13,52,881	11	2	13,15,007	4	5
Rs...	22,56,49,996	1	1	22,64,16,002	6	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,20,97,350	0	0	3,17,46,246	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	38,98,582	0	0	38,99,732	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,08,52,371	4	4	4,04,52,068	12	6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,85,34,093	10	6	4,76,88,213	2	6
Bills discounted, &c	2,61,41,876	13	5	2,54,84,574	3	2
Balances with other Banks ...	14,66,547	8	11	17,32,978	7	8
Bullion	4,053	0	0	4,038	0	0
Dead Stock.....	17,03,277	12	10	17,02,002	6	4
Stamps	17,798	9	5	17,369	1	4
Sundries	88,717	12	8	84,348	4	5
	15,48,04,673	8	1	15,28,62,580	5	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	7,08,45,322	9	0	7,35,53,422	0	8
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	22,56,49,996	1	1	22,64,16,002	6	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office.....	5,54,726	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	6,79,604	do
Other Deposits	17,86,683	Increase.
Post Bills.....	2,51,526	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,49,954	Decrease.
Loans	4,00,803	do
Accounts of Credit.....	3,45,885	do
Mercantile Bills.....	6,57,302	do
Cash at Head Office	31,89,906	Increase.
Cash at Branches	4,81,406	Decrease.

Percentage 38·67

INDIA'S MANGANESE OUTPUT.

Sheffield is concerned so much with branches of industry which have sprung from a fuller knowledge of the uses of manganese ore that it is interesting to ear that the production of manganese ore in India in 1907 shows another substantial and gratifying increase, having risen from 436,442 tons in 1906 to 642,082 tons last year. Of this amount over 496,000 tons were produced in the Central Provinces, whose output has increased by 170,000 tons. The known manganese deposits of this part of India are found in what is called the Nagpur-Balaghat area comprising the districts of Chhindwara, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat. This tract of country contains some 3500 square miles. Although the area is surrounded on three sides, and will in the near future be completely surrounded by main railway lines, few of the mines are provided with direct access to these lines, and some of them are as much as 35 miles distant from them. This drawback has been to some extent mitigated by the enterprise of one of the mining companies working within the field. This company has laid down two narrow gauge tram lines starting from different points on the main line to the south and penetrating to distances of 12 and 30 miles respectively within the mining area.

The ore of manganese which is mined in the Central Provinces is grey in colour, of fine grain and usually very hard and tough. The latter property is a very valuable one as the mineral has to endure a lengthy transport and many changes of bulk before reaching its destination. Chemically the ore is one of the richest and purest mined in the world. The percentage of manganese varies from 50 to 55 whilst the phosphorus content is low. —"Sheffield Independent."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,430
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1¼ „	68½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	15½		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	50	xd	560
Century	100	100	50		365
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,725
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	70		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,112½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		300
Connaught	500	300	25		325
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		750
Crescent	100	100	5		116½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,070
David	250	250	20		430
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd	1,520
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		460
Hydcrabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		167 1/2
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		800
Leopold	100	100	3		52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	720
Phœnix	100	100	5		100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 8		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50		840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		965
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20		235
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd	1,400
Sun	250	750	25		170
Swadeshi	500	500	45		1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd	309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		130
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6		380 / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd	400
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16		135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.		35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		455
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p.c. 25 / Nil.		23 / 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	xom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	... / ... / 30 / 30	... / ... / ... / ...	dis.	12 / 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1¼	xd	34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breal's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	221
Godavery Valley. ...	1,000	1,000	1,200	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	510	510
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	135½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	660
New Berar	500	500	525	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	20	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	50	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd	374
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „		119
Tanti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd	427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd	103

C&B

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PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

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"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

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GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

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NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE was selected for use at the following functions :—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana, on the 7th September last.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming H. E. Sir George Clarketo Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

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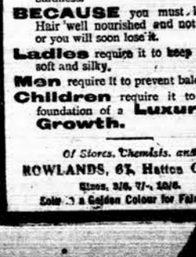

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DURBAR AT HYDERABAD.

THE COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

We are now able to give a full report of the Address by the Commissioner in Sind at the Durbar held at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 7th October. Mr. Younghusband spoke as follows :—

Your Highnesses, Durbaris of the Hyderabad District, and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to come here to-day, for the purpose of renewing the customary friendly relations with my durbaris, and at the same time of distributing in their presence the numerous honours which have been won by good service. But while this is primarily a reception of those who have been admitted to the privilege of a seat in my durbar, I realize that in addressing the durbar I am in fact addressing a considerably larger audience. And more particularly speaking in this city of Hyderabad the ancient capital of the rulers of Sind, the modern capital of Sindhi life in many of its most characteristics aspects, I do not propose to confine my remarks to matters in which my durbaris of this district are alone interested.

We have in the first place to congratulate ourselver at the present time on an extraordinarily high inundation and on the prospect of bountiful harvests, which I trust will add greatly to the Province as a whole. But as usual there is another side to the picture. Great havoc has been wrought by the heavy floods in the southern talukas of this and the Karachi District, resulting in considerable loss and some distress. I need not say that the sufferings of the individuals affected command the fullest sympathy both of myself and of Government, and that all suitable measures have been and will be taken to relieve them.

LOYALTY OF SIND.

Next, it is a matter for intense gratification that, amid all the political disturbances and unrest of which during the past year reports have been reaching us from almost every other province of India Sind has been able so peacefully and quietly to pursue the even tenour of her way. Of the loyalty of Sind there has never yet been a question, thanks primarily no doubt to the character of its inhabitants, with whom loyalty to their rulers appears to be a second nature. To this may be added the exceptional relations of mutual understanding, confidence, and affection which have since the earliest days of British rule existed between the people of the Province and their rulers. In the officers of the old Sind Commissions you had men whose whole official lives were devoted to the service of this one small Province, and who succeeded in identifying themselves in a remarkable degree with the people among whom they lived. And although the Commission is now an almost extinct body, it has left us valuable traditions which the present day Civilians who have replaced it strive constantly to maintain. I know of no Province in India,—and I had experience of more than one, in which the touch between the revenue officers and the people is closer at the present day than it is in Sind.

At the same time, here as elsewhere, our English methods of education, acting on the minds of a class of the community as respective as any similar class in India, have produced their natural results. A new spirit has been awakened, a spirit of critical enquiry, with aspirations after a larger voice in the administration of affairs. This is a factor in the situation which has to be seriously reckoned with. I will go further and say that it is in itself a good thing for the country, so long as it is kept within reasonable bounds and is not allowed to run riot. Elsewhere this new spirit has been allowed to degenerate into deplorable excesses. Here, in Sind, I am thankful to say that it is kept in control by the good taste and sobriety of the great majority, including all the most influential members of the educated community.

THE FAULTS OF THE PRESS.

Gentlemen, I am speaking to you plainly, and while I am about it I have a word to say about the Press. My reports on the Sind Press have from time to time been made public, and I adhere to all I have ever said on the subject. I regard the Press of Sind, taking it as a whole, as well intentioned and moderate in tone. It often renders excellent service, both in honest criticism of Government measures and in bringing to light the existence of abuses. But it is by no means immaculate. Writings which can be only characterized as objectionable are far too frequent in certain papers. I allude more particularly to two kinds of objectionable writing. The first is the cowardly practice of slanderous personal attacks on Government servants. I say cowardly, because it is well known that Government servants are prohibited from defending themselves in the public Press, and to strike a man who cannot hit back is generally conceded to be the act of a coward. Secondly, there is the style of writing which aims at stirring up racial and religious animosities, a blemish which too often disfigures both Hindu and Mahomedan journalism. The Hindus and Mahomedans of Sind have always lived side by side as good friends, and are quite ready to go on doing so. And, despite anything that may be said to the contrary by ignorant or malicious persons, there is nothing which Government more desires than that these conditions of harmony should continue and develop. The writer who seeks to disturb them, be he a Mahomedan or a Hindu, is an enemy of society, and as such need expect no mercy.

I hope that the painful necessity of taking coercive measures against any newspapers in Sind may never arise. But I have taken this opportunity of indicating the faults which appear to be in most immediate need of correction, and I trust that those concerned will see to it that they are promptly corrected.

MADANAPALLE.

Madanapalle, 11th Oct.—The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.D., who laboured in Madanapalle and its neighbourhood for nearly fifty years, died on the 2nd March last, and in recognition of his long and exceptionally successful work in these parts it was decided to dedicate to his memory the large and beautiful church that has been three years under construction. The ceremony took place to-day at 8-30 a. m. The residents of the town held a public meeting on Saturday, the 10th, at 7 p. m. in the Madanapalle theatre. All the leading officials, citizens and landholders were present, and Mr. R. A. Jenkins, I. C. S., the Sub-Collector of the Division, presided.

Mr. N. Venkataramana Rao, B.A., a leading Pleader and landholder, explained the objects of the meeting, and paid a tribute of praise to the life and work of the late Dr. Chamberlain. The Chairman said he had arrived in Madanapalle only after Dr Chamberlain's life work had practically been done. But he had been long enough at Madanapalle to know that people of all castes and creeds and of all sorts and conditions loved the late Dr. Chamberlain and that he was looked upon as the father of the people. Long before he came to Madanapalle he had known that Dr. Chamberlain's name was a household word in South India, but it wasonly after coming to Madanapalle that he had seen what a place he had in the hearts of the people. To him, therefore, it was great pleasure and an honour to do what he could to voice the feelings of gratitude and affection cherished by the people of his division towards one who had been a hero, a saint and a philanthropist.

Mr. Venkataramana Rao then read a paper prepared by Mr. R. Giri Rao, B.A., Headmaster and Manager of the Town High School, in the unavoidable absence of the latter. Mr. Giri Rao's paper gave a short account of the life of the late Doctor.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, Mr. Venkataramana Rao added his testimony to the great work of the departed Missionary and dwelt chiefly on his work in making people live better and holier lives.

Mr. G. Subbu Reddi, Village Magistrate, then read a paper in Telugu in which he set forth the noble qualities and high character of Dr. Chamberlain,and also described his educational work and the personal good he has done to individuals and communities and called upon all present to cherish his memory with gratitude.

Mr. Shaik Hasain Sahib, merchant and member of the District Board, followed with a speech in which he spoke of the charitable disposition of Dr. Chamberlain and gave many instances to prove that all his charities were secret and that he truly followed the scriptural rule "let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth." The Rev. Dr. L. R. Scudder followed with a stirring speech. Mr. Adiseshiah, a Brahmin convert of Dr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Luzarus Marian, the new Pastor of Madanapalle, followed with speeches describing him from a Native Christian's point of view. The following resolution was then unanimously passed :—"That this meeting of the citizens of Madanapalle do resolve to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.D., both as a Missionary and a philanthropist during a long period of nearly fifty years," and it was decided to communicate this to Mrs. Chamberlain, who is yet spared to work in Madanapalle.

The Chairman, in his concluding speech, said that he rejoiced he had that opportunity to do honour to the memory of such a great man and said that in all Governments and public institutions sympathy was the great power that enabled men in authority to look rightly at questions of importance and to carry on work successfully, and that the late Dr. Chamberlain possessed that noble quality and, as it was so well put by Dr. Scudder, all Dr. Chamberlain's success was due to his having been keeping himself so close to the fountain head of all sympathy. He said Civil Servants in India worked hard and after some years received honour and great credit for what they did for this country but that honour and that credit was infinitesimal when compared to the honour and credit due to Missionaries who left their home with no prospect of gain or recognition and devoted their whole life to work among a foreign people amidst sore trials and great difficulties. He said that he could die in peace and with joy, if at the end of his service he could look back upon the days spent in India and say that he had done his work with one-tenth the success and fidelity with which the late Dr. Chamberlain had done his.

Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Chamberlain were garlanded and the Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, on behalf of his mother, thanked the Chairman and the assembly, and said she was deeply touched by their kindness.

There is a proposal to erect an operation room in the Local Fund Hospital at Madanapalle which owes its existence to Dr. Chamberlain.

THE DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH.

The dedication of the Church took place at 8-30 a. m. on Sunday, the 11th instant.The structure is a neat and spacious building sufficient to seat about 800 people. It is built in the form of a cross with Gothic arches between the wings and the nave. The main entrance is in the east over which is an arch containing a stained glass window in memory of the late Dr. Chamberlain. Similar stained windows are over the northern and southern entrances, the former in memory of Mrs. Mary Rajanayakam Gnanamany, and the latter of Miss Eleanor Chamberlain. At the western end there is a raised platform with thereading desk, Communion table and baptismal font. All the wood work was done by Christian carpenters trained in the Industrial School maintained by the American Mission at Arni, and the tiles for the roofing and the matting for the floor were all obtained from the Basel Mission, Calicut.

Punctually at 8-15 all the clergy, and the people assembled at the eastern door and made a short procession round a part of the church headed by Mrs. Jacob Chamberlain who opened the door with a silver key, at the request of the Elders and Presbyters of the church. The inscription on one side was "Jacob Chamberlain Memorial Church" and on the other side "Opened by Mrs. Chamberlain 11-10-08." The members of the Presbytery and the delegates from the Arcot, Vellore and Madras Presbyteries then marched in procession, after whom came the members of the church. The Hindu visitors were accommodated in the northern wing and the children in the southern wing. All Europeans and Native Christians were in the nave of the church, the Presbyters being on the platform. The Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, M.A., conducted the Dedication Service, which was very impressive, and the Rev. G. Marler, of the London Mission, preached a very eloquent sermon in Telugu. Several European and Indian Ministors took part in the service. Other Functions. As soon as this service was ended the new pastor of the church, the Rev. Lazarus Marian, was after due examination ordained by the Presbytery under the presidency of the Rev. J. H. Wykoff, D.D., and the right hand of fellowship was given to him first by the President and then by all the Presbyters and Elders. The Charge to the new Pastor was given by the Rev. Joseph John and that to the congregation by the Rev. H. Henke, of the London Mission, and the concluding prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. Paul Bailey of Woratur.

For the benefit of the Church of England congregation at Madanapalle the Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A., of Tinnevelly, celebrated Communion at 11 a.m. and conducted Evensong at 6 p.m. and gave a very impressive and practical sermon. At 3-30 p.m., there was a Communion Service for the local Christians at which the Rev. Nicholson of the L. M. S., and the Rev., Dr. Scudder, of Ranipett, gave stirring addresses, and about 200 communicated. During the same Service nine infants and one adult were baptised and six new members were received as communicants after their public examination and declaration.

The church cost about Rs. 15,000 and the money has collected during the last twenty-five years. The liberality shown by the Native Christians who are very poor is exemplary. Most of the Mission agents paid, some one month's salary and some two months'. The European members of the Mission contributed very liberally and also fully made up all the money lost by the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POST MASTER.

At the Calcutta Police Court, on Wednesday, the application was heard of Issur Sing, a Punjabi, of Lower Chitpur Road, against the Postmaster of Burra Bazar, and Ghuru, a peon attached to the above office, for process for having defamed him. The complainant stated that he received a letter from up-country and also a wire, informing him that a registered cover containing G. C. notes of Rs. 500 had been sent to him. Accordingly the complainant called at the Burra Bazar post office, he was told by the Postmaster to call on the following day, so he went again, but instead of making over the cover or giving any information concerning it, he callen complainant "a thief," abused him filthily and then ordered the second accused to turn him out. The second accused after abusing complainant and calling him "a thief" turned him out. Complainant, therefore, prayed for process under section 504, I. P. Code.

On Sept. 18 Mr. Thornhill asked the Postmaster-General to make enquiries and report. The report, which has been received from the Postmaster-General by Mr. Thornhill, contains the following:—That the statement is not true and it is most extraordinary that the Sub-Postmaster of Burra Bazar should have called the petitioner a thief, when he had simply gone to enquire about a registered letter sent to him. The Sub-Postmaster used the word Dak (post) and the petitioner, whose knowledge of Bengali is inferior may have thought he heard Daka which in Punjabi means a dacoit.

The petitioner has also altered his statement in material points, and there is not the least doubt that he was annoyed because he could not get delivery of the registered letter. The orders regarding registered letters are very stringent and as the petitioner had changed his address and was not known to the postal employees of Burra Bazar post office, they were quite justified in refusing him the letter.

In speaking of the good character of the Sub-Postmaster, the Postmaster-General said that he had 30 years' service in the postal department and was on a salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and was always known for his tact and courtesy with the public.

In conclusion the Postmaster-General asked the Court to express from the Bench its disapprobation of the publicity being given by the "Empire," "Statesman" and "Hindu Patriot," as the complaint if not groundless was frivolous, as such premature publicity was unfair to the postal authorities.

Mr. Thornhill, after going through the above report and examining the complainant, refused the application.

LADY INSULTED IN THE MARKET.

ROTTEN FRUIT THROWN AT HER.

On Tuesday before Mr, Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Shaik Sovan, of the Municipal Market, was charged with abusing and insulting Mrs. Leeson. On the morning of the 8th instant, Mrs. Leeson went to the Municipal Market to make purchases. While she was in the fruit market a rotten fruit thrown by the accused at a man with whom he was quarrelling, accidentally struck her hat. The accused then laughed and aimed another fruit at her which hit her. She then went to the Market Superintendent and, on her complaint, the accused was fined Rs. 2. She also informed her husband who as the accused would not apologise, took him to the Fenwick Bazar Thana, and laid a complaint.

The pleader for the prosecution said that such insults were frequent in the Bazar and that the accused ought to be severely punished.

The defence pleader said that the first fruit admitedly struck the lady by accident. The second fruit might also have struck her accidentally. If the accused apologised in Court it should satisfy the lady.

Mrs. and Mr. Leeson and a coolie were examined, and the case adjournrd till the 20th instant to enable the defence to call evidence.

MURREE HILLS.

The last Gymkhana of the Murree season took place at Gharial on Saturday, the 10th, and was well attended by all the sporting people of Murree and the Gullies. The six events on the programme were well contested. There were some excellent performances, especially some difficult and intricate feats of horsemanship, exhibited by Major Wilkinson and Captain Braine. The Cup, kindly presented by Colonel Le Marchand, for the highest number of points during the season, was won by Miss Christopher, with Mrs. Clifford a good second, and Mrs. Watson third. The West Yorkshire Regiment was "At Home"; and the excellent Band of the Royal Munster Fusiliers played a fine selection of music to enliven the proceedings of the afternoon. Mr. Henderson, the honorary secretary of the Gymkhana Club, deserves the highest praise, not only for a good and successful wind-up to the season, but also for unselfishly devoting all his spare time and energy to the previous meetings which contributed much to the enjoyment of the Murree residents and visitors this year. I don't know of any job more absolutely thankless than that of being honorary secretary to a Gymkhana; and when to the ordinary difficulties of the position we have to take into account the particularly uncertain and capricious rain-god that rules in the Murree Hills, the task becomes worse. But Mr. Henderson, with his cheery and philosophic disposition, overcame all difficulties manfully, and he deserves the gratitude of all the sportsmen and sportswomen in these parts for a good season's enjoyment.

I regret to have to relate that my gallant and esteemed friend, Major O'Meagher, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and two more officers of the same regiment, have had to go off for treatment to Kasauli in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog which belonged to a brother officer. But the only wonder is that many more cases of this sort have not cropped up in Murree this season, for the plague of dogs here has been worse than all the plagues of Egypt. The Murree curs are an infernal nuisance, everywhere one goes and in all classes of society. One afternoon I saw a number of ladies and gentlemen wrangling at the Club because their dogs fought; next day I saw some soldiers fighting near the bunnia's hut for the same cause. One of the soldiers was bleeding badly from the nose; it was he that owned the champion canine. When I asked his assailant why he had beaten the man, he replied, "Well, his dog bate moine, Sor, an' I only just tapped 'm on the shnout." I should not like to be the victim of the friendly "tapping" of some of these dog-owners.

The last public guest night of the Club was Friday, the 9th; and here has been no more successful guest night all the past season. The Band of the Royal Irish Regiment never gave a better performance; and Mr. Atherley is to be congratulated on the fact that all his hard work, and the numerous and varied performances of his men, seem only to have had the effect of making them more vigorous and successful than before. As many of the guests, some of them the most charming people of Murree Society, were leaving next day, the programme properly come to an end with "Auld Lang Syne" carried out in the usual orthodox manner.

The sports in Murree have been well up to the average this year. In the Football Tournment there is no doubt that the best team carried off the cup. The victory of the 12th Royal Lancers was no "fluke" it was fully deserved and manfully earned. The Black Watch footballers are good men; first rate men; but they were not quite a match for the Cavalry. With regard to the Hockey Tournament. the Royal Munsters again swept the board this year beating all their opponents hollow, and getting second place as well as first: The best fight against them was made by the Gunners, who played a first-rate game and who only lost by the narrowest possible margin of one goal. The Gunners were distinctly good, but not quite up to their form of two years ago when, with Gainsford to captain them, they made such a splendid fight in the finals against the Queen's. The Warwickshires sent up a good team from Peshawar, who played a clean, gentlemanly game, and made many friends; but the Royal Irish team proved too many for them, being somewhat quicker and more "on the ball". The North Staffords began well, but towards the end they fell off considerably, and made but a poor show against the Munster boys. There is not the slightest doubt that the best team won; but at the same time the victory was shorn of a great part of its interest in that the finals were fought out by two teams of the same regiment. If the public interest is to be kept up, the committee of management should make different arrangements for next year's Hockey Tournament. Before leaving the sports a word of the highest praise must be given to the Station Staff Officer, Captain Howard, of the West Yorkshire Regiment for all the trouble he has taken with the Tournaments. Football, Hockey and Tennis, this season, and for the success and perfection of this arrangements.

Murree has become celebrated this year in a new way. Out of eight candidates who presented themselves here for the Entrance Competitive Examination for the Home Staff College, six were successful. When it is remembered that all the best Army tutors at Home send up men to compete for twenty-four places, and when six of these places fall to the Murree men, it is something of which Murree may well feel proud.

DALHOUSIE.

October 10.—The Fancy Dress Dance given by "The Survivors" (24 Bachelors) at the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday, the 7th instant, was not as successful as anticipated, mainly owing to eight of the hosts being unable to attend and an exam. at Bakloh took off a number of dancing men, who were far in the minority. The room looked well decorated with yellow and green foliage, and open tents made cool sitting-outplaces. The floor was as good as it is possible to make it, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers band with its usual good time played an excellent programme of music. The ladies all turned up in Fancy dress, or poudre. Amongst the latter were Mrs. James, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Thom., the latter wearing a pretty Pompadour dress of pink satin. Puritan Maids were the prevailing order, Mrs. Young, Miss McMahon, Miss M. Sinclair and Miss V. Johnstone all looked well. Miss Higgins made a striking "Merry Widow," and Dresden China was daintly represented by Miss M. James and her little sister made a pretty rose. Mrs. Wallace wore a beautiful Mandarin's dress, and Miss Hawkin's handsome Manchurian coat was admired. Miss Garbett in an early Victorian dress with a picturesque poke bonnet looked a perfect picture. Miss Ivy Reid made a sparking Spanish dancer, and Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Usher, and Miss L. Hawkes were pretty resemblances to Italian girls, whilst Miss D. Sinclair was a vivacious Carmen. The men were not so enterprising and very few came in fancy dress Colonel Robinson as "Sunny Jim" was splendid, and with his everlasting "force" revived our energy to the early hours of the morning. "Creme de Menthe" was well thought out by Mr.Ellias as was also Mr. Thomas, the "Prigand." The different old-fashioned uniforms were becoming to Colonel Tanner, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Herepath and Colonel Kerr made a good looking "Earl of Leicester." Mephistopheles was commendable and the courtries looked well.

The popular musical comedy "The Land of Regrets" was revived last night with great success: new songs being introduced. In spite of two of the original cast having left, their parts were ably filled, and it went with almost better swing than it has done before. Miss L. Hawkes looked charming and her graceful acting free from any artificiality, combined with a clear enunciation, enabled her to fill the roll of leading lady with distinction. The principal man's part fell to the lot of Mr. Frank Leslie, an experienced actor. He was particularly clever in his love making to Mrs. Limejuice (Mr. Duke) who was the making of the piece, his get up as a lady being unsurpassable. Miss Reid filled her small part of "The spirit of India" with feeling, and sang delightfully. Miss Sinclair's solo "Moly Green" was encored but her voice was heard to better advantage in "Sadie" which she sang the last night. Mrs. Rose's get up and accent were perfect and she kept the house in roars of laughter. The smaller parts were all well filled and the chorus well trained. It is some years since such an ambitous piece has been staged in Dalhousie; and Mrs. Rose who orginated the idea and worked indefatigably to regain it, deserves credit as undoubtedly it has proved a success.

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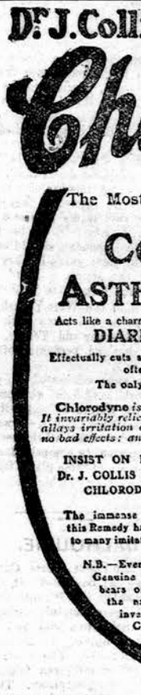

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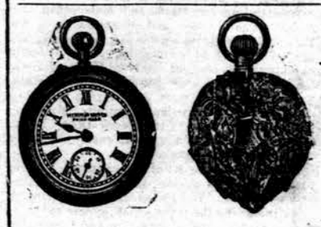

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